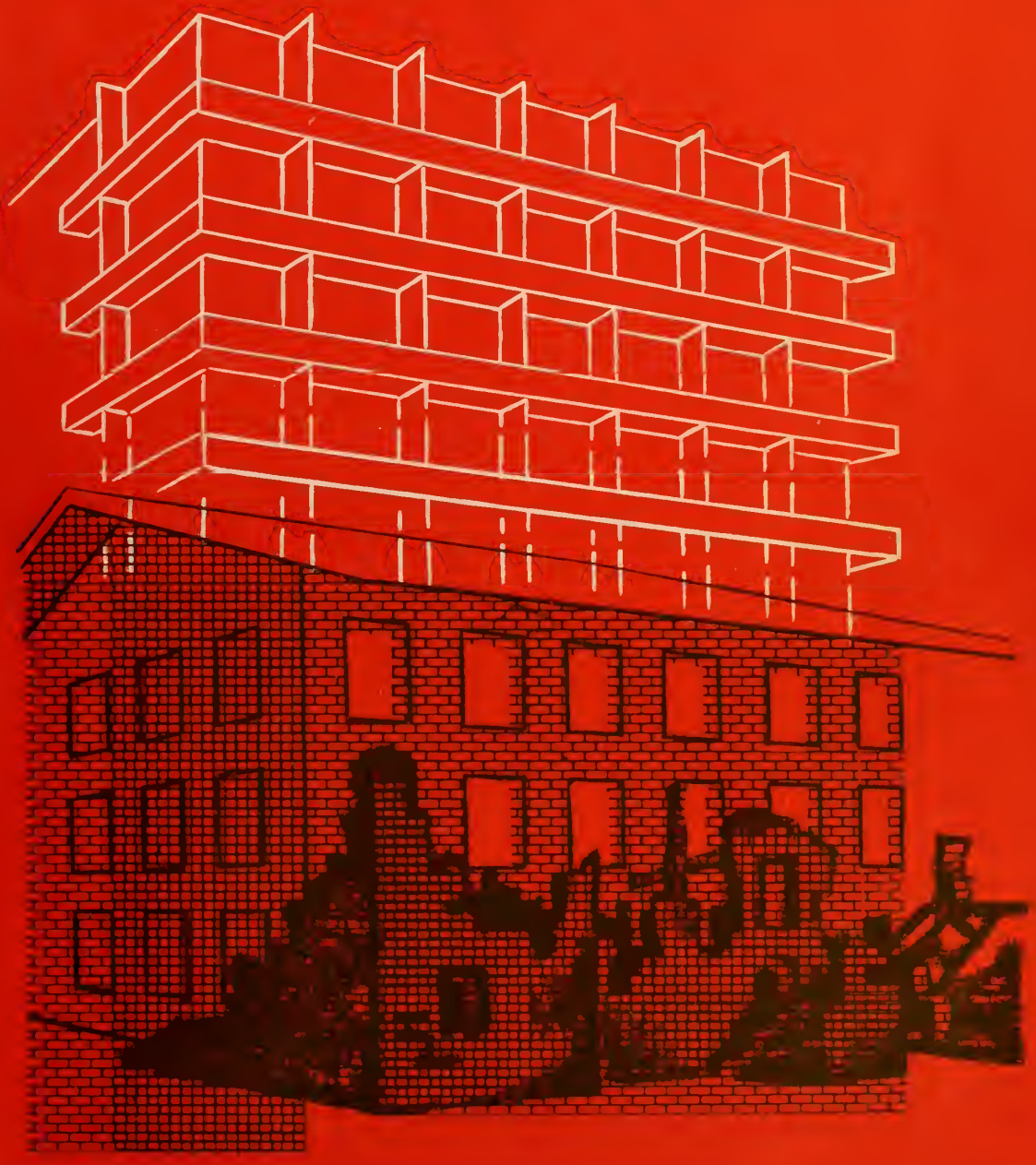
THE HOUSING SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVES FOR LONG-TERM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES



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THE HOUSING SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVES FOR LONG-TERM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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PREFATORY NOTE

The present study has been elaborated under the auspices of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe which is responsible among many other tasks for periodically reviewing and analysing the housing situation and its development in European countries.

It is the second publication of this nature. The first one, issued in 1956, contained mainly a short analysis of the housing situation separately for each European country.[1] The problems of dwelling shortage and future housing requirements were only touched upon. Moreover, the analysis was limited as far as all-European coverage is concerned. A main reason for these limitations was the lack or weakness of the necessary statistical material. Furthermore, the national population and housing censuses taken around 1950, the results of which provided the major source of information for the study, varied widely in their methodology and in their concept of basic units. These differences in methodology and also in coverage of statistics have made it particularly difficult to achieve broad international comparability.

In the 1960s, circumstances appear to be more favourable. For the housing and population censuses undertaken around 1960-1961, most countries adopted the basic items of the European programmes for both population and housing censuses drawn up under the auspices of the ECE Conference of European Statisticians and issued in 1959.[2] Consequently, more detailed and largely comparable statistics are available for a comprehensive review of the housing situation and in turn for assessing the dwelling shortage and future housing requirements. The most important statistical information derived from recent population and housing censuses is contained in two special statistical publications issued recently under the auspices of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.[3]

The Committee agreed that this study, which is much wider in scope than the previous one, should be prepared on the basis of country monographs elaborated according to a commonly agreed outline. This outline, including recommended methods for estimating dwelling shortages and tentative future housing requirements, was drawn up by the Committee's Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics and, after approval by the Committee, was issued as a United Nations publication at the end of 1962.[4] In addition to this outline, on the invitation of the Committee, the Netherlands prepared a model reply in order to facilitate the preparation of national monographs.

All these favourable circumstances facilitated the planning and execution of this relatively comprehensive study, which examines on an all-European basis the changes that have taken place in the housing situation since the Second World War and analyses estimated dwelling shortages and perspectives for long-term housing requirements. In addition, the report contains an analysis and an appraisal of the different norms and methods employed by countries when making their estimates. The aim was to elucidate the advantages and disadvantages of various methods and to show which of the methods are the most reliable. An attempt was also made to assess what the implications of the above-mentioned estimates on future housebuilding rates would be if estimated dwelling shortages and tentative future housing requirements were fully reflected in countries' housing construction programmes.

The dwelling shortages and tentative future housing requirements analysed in the present study have generally been estimated on the normative basis, i.e. without fully taking into account all the implications of the effective demand of a household. This demand depends to a large extent on both ability and willingness to pay for adequate housing. Account was taken of the norms adopted by countries, relating, for example, to the determination of the range of under-occupied and over-occupied dwellings, dwellings to be considered as unfit for habitation, and the proportion of different categories of household or the proportion of secondary families in multi-family households to be provided with separate dwellings. It should be noted that the problems of effective demand for housing were also studied under the auspices of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, by a group of rapporteurs. The results of the work so far carried out were published in 1963.[5]

In the present study, estimates of the dwelling shortage and tentative future housing requirements are expressed

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[1] *The European Housing Situation* (E/ECE/221 - E/ECE/HOU/57), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.II.E.3.

[2] See *Conference of European Statisticians, Statistical Standards and Studies — No. 3, European Population Censuses : the 1960 series* (ST/CES/3) and *No. 4, European Housing Censuses : the 1960 series* (ST/CES/4), United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 64.II.E/Mim.36 and 64.II.E/Mim.39.

[3] *A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960* (ST/ECE/HOU/12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.7; and *Population Structure in European Countries : Tables and pyramids showing the distribution of population by sex, age and marital status* (ST/ECE/HOU/21), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E/Mim.11.

[4] *Techniques of Surveying a Country's Housing Situation, including Estimating of Current and Future Housing Requirements* (ST/ECE/HOU/6), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E Mim.33.

[5] *Studies of Effective Demand for Housing* (ST/ECE/HOU/10), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.E/Mim.25.

solely in terms of number of dwellings, the general opinion being that, in an international study of this kind, any attempt to determine the required size distribution of dwellings would be unrealistic. Even on a national level, so far, few countries have developed methods for determining their dwelling shortages and future housing requirements in terms of size distribution of dwellings.

In the analysis of the recent housing situation and future housing requirements, the notion of "housing" has been strictly observed. For example, since the analysis has not been related to the general economic situation and policies, only occasional reference has been made in that respect.[6] It should be noted also that the study is not concerned with the housing conditions and housing requirements of institutional households (e.g. homes for the elderly, handicapped persons, students): these problems, as far as housing for the elderly are concerned, have been discussed in separate inquiries carried out under the auspices of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.[7]

National monographs and other relevant material (e.g. national publications on the subject in question) were contributed for the purpose of this study by most European countries. As might have been expected, however, the completeness and quality of this material varied considerably, owing either to a lack of certain basic statistical data or to other difficulties. Moreover, a number of countries, especially those which have not taken a housing census in recent years, have not yet supplied any information. Consequently, it has not been possible to analyse certain problems or to present synoptic data for certain countries in the present study.

For purposes of comparison similar data, when available, have been included for the United States.

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[6] Housing and related problems are treated in the ECE study *Major Long-Term Problems of Government Housing and Related Policies* (ST/ECE/HOU/20), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E/Mim.3.

[7] See *Housing for the Elderly, Proceedings of the Colloquium held in 1965* (ST/ECE/HOU/19), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E/Mim.12.

The study has been carried out by the secretariat with the valuable help of two consultants Mr. J. Musil, Head of the Sociological Department, Research Institute for Building and Architecture, Prague, and Mr. A. Sobotschinsky, Chief of the Division for Statistics on Industry, Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden. A great deal of advice was obtained from experts especially designated by their Governments to examine the first provisional version of the study in the course of a meeting held in Geneva in January 1967. Afterwards, the revised provisional version of the study was prepared and submitted to the full Committee (ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning) at its twenty-eighth session in May 1967, for final consideration. The consensus of opinion expressed in the Committee was that the study contained a wealth of information which would be of great value to Governments devising housing policies and would be of practical use for many years ahead. It was felt that Governments should have more time in which to examine the revised provisional version and present additional written comments and more up-to-date information, and that it would be useful if a small number of rapporteurs could be designated to assist the secretariat in finalizing the study for general circulation. Accordingly, Miss N. Triballat, Attachée à l'Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, France, Mr. M. Lujanen, Research Officer, National Housing Board, Finland, and Mr. B. Zaremba, Chief Expert, State Committee on Construction and Architecture of the Gosstroy, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who met in October 1967 together with the two consultants mentioned earlier, helped the secretariat in preparing the final version of the report, which is published herewith, according to normal practice, under the secretariat's responsibility.

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.. = figure not available
— = nil or negligible quantity
* = secretariat estimate
E = official estimate

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and possible uses of the study

After the Second World War most European countries had to solve, as a matter of immediate urgency, problems of national economy that were more serious than housing. It was first of all necessary to reconstruct or restore the economies of many European countries that had been destroyed or considerably disrupted during the war, especially those countries where destruction and disruption of the national economies as a result of war and German occupation had been particularly heavy. It was mainly for this reason that many Governments accorded a relatively low priority to the allocation of scarce resources for alleviating the housing problem. Moreover, only very rough estimates, if any, of housing needs were made, mainly because the necessary basic data on the housing situation were lacking and because the methods of determining dwelling shortages and future housing requirements had not yet been developed. Governments were thus not aware of the full extent of the unsatisfactory housing situation or of the problems that were later to arise in this field. In the 1950s most countries completed the reconstruction phase by investing heavily in productive equipment; this gave rise to a higher output of consumer goods and to higher personal incomes. In virtually every European country, there has been a steady improvement in the standard of living. This inevitably calls for considerable improvements in housing standards. Many countries are now attempting a longer-term and more comprehensive solution to housing problems than ever before, the aim being to provide appropriate accommodation for every group of the population, i.e. families, single people, the elderly, and other groups. The need for housing and related facilities of better standards is becoming more widely recognized.

In order that Governments may take the right decisions in the field of housing policy, it is essential that they have at their disposal, together with all other pertinent information, a thorough analysis of the existing housing situation, and in particular the estimated dwelling shortages and tentative future housing requirements. On the basis of this type of analysis, long-term programmes for housing and ancillary construction (e.g. communications, shops, schools, kindergartens, buildings for social and cultural purposes etc.) could be drawn up, which would provide for a steady and balanced improvement of housing standards and which would be realistic and suitable from the economic, social and technical points of view. So far, however, there has been little experience of the methodology of analysing and estimating dwelling shortages and future housing requirements. These are the main reasons which led the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to include the present study in its programme of work as an item of high priority. The aim was to undertake an analysis of the recent housing situation and tentative housing requirements on an all-European basis, and in doing so, to obtain and disseminate information on experience which would help countries to improve and further develop their own methods and techniques in this field. Thus the study

(i) analyses and appraises the methods and norms applied by different countries when estimating their dwelling shortages and tentative future normative housing requirements, so that information and experience can be made available on the methods which are likely to give the more accurate results; and

(ii) analyses the results obtained from these estimates, including their implications on the future housebuilding rates if estimated dwelling shortages and tentative future housing requirements were fully reflected in countries' housing construction programmes; the likely consequences of over-timid estimates are also considered.

Factors affecting estimates of housing shortages and future housing requirements

The quality and relative quantity of the housing-stock vary widely from one country to another, owing to historical differences. The character of the housing-stock reflects the experience, tradition and style of life of the generations that built it. The size and structure of the stock depend essentially on the rates of population growth and on industrial development in the past. Generally speaking, countries where industrialization, and consequently urban growth, began earlier have more housing space but the age structure of their dwelling-stock is less favourable than countries having passed through a period of rapid industrialization somewhat more recently.

Future housing requirements are largely conditioned by the replacements needed in the existing housing-stock in order to prevent a general deterioration of housing conditions. Replacement needs vary from country to country depending on the age structure of the housing-stock, the kind of material and equipment used, climatic conditions and, to a great extent, on government decisions regarding the level of housing standards. Estimated replacement needs comprise not only dwellings which, according to the norms adopted, have become unfit for habitation, but also dwellings which have been demolished (even if fit for habitation) to make room for economic or social development (e.g. the construction or extension of factories, the construction of new roads or the widening of existing roads), dwellings destroyed by fire, floods

or other catastrophes, and finally, decreases resulting from the conversion of two or more dwellings into one or from the transformation of dwellings into non-residential accommodation.

Changes in total population obviously affect housing requirements. However, it is the proportional changes of different age groups and categories of the population (e.g. married couples, single men, single women, widowed and divorced men and women) that constitute the major factors. For example, generally speaking, married men are more likely to form separate households and secure a separate dwelling than single men; old people tend to live in smaller households (and hence to occupy a relatively greater number of dwellings) than young people; people between the ages of 30 and 60 years are more likely to occupy separate dwellings than those in both younger and older age groups; single women are more likely to do so than single men, and so on. Thus, changes in the population structure may considerably affect housing requirements, even if there is no change in the total population.

Economic, social and demographic changes have a crucial influence on housing requirements. Industrialization and economic growth generally give rise to migration of population to industrial and urban centres, this in turn accelerates the separation of existing households into smaller and more numerous households and leads to greater housing requirements. Social changes, particularly the development of a social security system, increase the desire of older people to retain dwellings of their own. Moreover, economic and social developments, including better transport facilities, encourage an increasing desire, mainly among certain people living in towns and industrial centres, to demand secondary or seasonal dwellings in addition to their principal homes.

In some countries external migration may also appreciably affect the number of households to be accommodated, particularly as regards certain age groups of population.

A complete estimate of housing shortages and future housing requirements should take into account a certain proportion of vacant dwellings required for the normal functioning of the housing market. However, existing vacant dwellings which cannot serve this purpose must be disregarded, for example: dwellings declared unfit for habitation or those which, though fit for habitation, are left vacant and are unlikely to be permanently occupied again because (*a*) they do not meet the standards demanded by households, (*b*) they cannot be let or sold, owing to their relatively high price, or (*c*) they are located in areas which are becoming depopulated and will no longer be permanently inhabited.

Normative character of the present study

The relevant estimates used in the present study have been based on the norms adopted by the various countries for this purpose.[1] The norms vary considerably, reflecting as they do the traditions and customs of the country concerned as well as its economic and social conditions and its possibilities of providing better standards of housing. These norms are not static, however, on the contrary, they are constantly being modified through changes in the individual factors influencing them. While the quality of the estimates of current dwelling shortages depends largely on how realistically present norms are drawn up, the accuracy of future housing requirements will depend on the validity of estimated norms to be applicable in the future.[2] The latter norms, which must reflect expected changes in various factors, have to be determined on the basis of assumptions concerning, for example, population growth, household and family formation, changes in income elasticity, changes in the way of life and changes in economic and social development. For this reason, estimates of future housing requirements cannot remain unchanged for long periods and should be regularly reviewed. This fact in no way diminishes their importance for programming purposes; the established programmes, however, should be regularly adapted to changing circumstances.

It is evident that the degree of accuracy of estimated normative housing requirements decisively depends on the reliability of the norms adopted for this purpose. It is therefore imperative that these norms be established as realistically as possible. Experience in the various countries shows that this can best be achieved on the basis of special sample housing surveys, rather than on that of results of housing censuses alone.

Problems of international comparability

Since, the housing situation depends to a great extent on the past economic, social and demographic development, a direct statistical comparison of the housing situation in different countries will seldom be reliable. Similarly, it would be unrealistic to compare the estimated dwelling shortages and future normative housing requirements of several countries or even of different regions within a country without first analysing the economic, social, housing and other conditions as well as the methods and norms employed for the estimates. The statistical data presented in this study must therefore be used with great caution and mainly only as an indication of the general trends of development and approximate relative magnitudes of different elements in the housing situation, dwelling shortages and future housing requirements.

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[1] These norms relate, for example, to the determination of: the range of under-occupied and over-occupied dwellings; the proportion of different categories of households or secondary families in multi-family households to be included in housing requirements; the dwellings to be considered as unfit for habitation; and the reserve of vacant dwellings sufficient for the normal functioning of the housing market.

[2] For example, the estimates in the monograph of France were made only roughly. The calculations of new estimates, based on more detailed norms, are in process (in 1967).

Chapter I

TRENDS IN THE HOUSING SITUATION SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The aim of this chapter is not to provide an exhaustive analysis of the trends in the housing situation since the Second World War, but only briefly to survey such trends in order to provide some background for a clearer understanding of the principal questions that feature in this study, namely, estimates of dwelling shortages and future housing requirements.

In reviewing the trends in the housing situation since the Second World War it might be convenient to distinguish between three main periods of time having special characteristics in the development of national economies. However, although these periods may apply basically to all European countries irrespective of their economic and social system, their length varies to a certain extent from country to country and, within countries, from area to area. The limits of the periods mentioned below should therefore be considered as a rough indication only.

The first period, covering the immediate post-war years, may be described largely as a period of national economic recovery, with an extreme housing shortage which lasted until about 1950. During this period the highest priority was evidently attached to reconstruction of the national economy, especially in countries that had suffered heavy war destruction. In the circumstances, housebuilding rates could reach only a limited level, although some of these countries were also able to undertake considerable repair of damaged dwellings.

The second period, i.e., between about 1950 and 1960, was characterized by rapid economic progress in most European countries. During this period Governments tried to cope with the housing problems which in some cases had already been evident before the war, but which had worsened in most countries during the war years and had been partly neglected during the time of recovery immediately after the war. The housebuilding rate was raised considerably during this period as part of a broader effort to promote further economic and social development.

In the third period, i.e., in the 1960s, many of the more serious housing problems having been substantially alleviated, special attention began to be given to the qualitative problems and to the balance of housing conditions between different groups of population and between various areas of countries. The importance of raising housing standards and its impact on economic and social development have been generally recognized. Most Governments have therefore laid greater emphasis on housing in the 1960s than ever before. It has been considered necessary to launch more detailed and ambitious housebuilding programmes for some years ahead which, in turn, has required more accurate methods of estimating dwelling shortages and future housing requirements than used heretofore.

Changes in the housing situation before 1950

By the end of the Second World War the housing situation in many European countries had deteriorated considerably in comparison with pre-war years, owing to the destruction of large parts of the housing-stock and the virtual cessation of new housebuilding, maintenance and repairs during the war years. According to the ECE report issued in October 1949, "The European Housing Problem: A Preliminary Review" (E/ECE/110), 2,756,000 dwellings were totally destroyed, 2,923,000 partially destroyed and 8,942,000 slightly damaged in Europe (excluding the USSR and Western Germany). Complete destruction amounted to 4 % of the pre-war housing-stock. However, when the figures for partially destroyed and slightly damaged dwellings were converted to relate to dwellings totally destroyed, the loss of the pre-war dwelling-stock was as high as 8 %, representing (an average for Europe as a whole) around six years of house construction activities at the pre-war rate. The extent of losses differed enormously from country to country. While in Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland there was no loss, in Yugoslavia over 25 %, in Poland 22 % and in Greece 21 % of the pre-war housing-stock was lost.

It was estimated in the ECE report that the total number of dwellings necessary to replace those destroyed by war and inadequate houses and to relieve overcrowding corresponded on the average to almost 22 % of the pre-war housing-stock. This proportion, however, varied widely: for instance, in Switzerland it was only 4.5 %, in Hungary it was over 10 %, in Italy it was 28 % and in Greece it was as high as 50 %.

In the USSR, the dwelling-stock was seriously damaged during the Second World War: 1,710 towns were completely destroyed or seriously damaged (i.e. about 70 % of the country's urban settlements) as well as more than 70,000 villages, over 10,000 of which were entirely ruined. It has been estimated that in town- and urban-type settlements the equivalent of one-fourth of the housing-stock, and in rural areas more than 2 million houses, were completely destroyed. About 25 million inhabitants thus became homeless.

In Western Germany, which was not covered by the report mentioned above, around 2.4 million dwellings were completely destroyed and approximately the same number partially destroyed. These losses correspond to about 22 % of the dwelling-stock in 1939.

The above-mentioned losses affected the housing situation in various countries in different ways, depending not only on the extent of damage but also on the relative quantity of the dwelling-stock available before the war. Evidently in countries whose housing situation was less favourable at the end of the 1930s or in the early 1940s, the destruction and virtual cessation of housebuilding, maintenance and repairs during the war caused far more serious housing problems than in countries that had a more plentiful supply of dwellings before the war.

The wide differences in the relative quantity of the dwelling-stock had their origins, dating far back, in differences in economic, social and demographic development. Generally speaking, countries that had passed through a period of rapid industrialization and consequently of urbanization in the earlier periods had relatively far more housing than countries that began their industrialization later on. Since the housing-stock of the latter countries — most of the socialist countries of eastern Europe, including the USSR, and Greece — was also much more affected by war destruction, the gap between the housing standards of these countries and of those industrialized earlier was widened. These facts must still be borne in mind when analysing and comparing the housing situation of different countries.

The effect of the process of industrialization and urbanization on housing conditions may be illustrated by the following example of the USSR. At the beginning of its existence (i.e. in 1917), this country was primarily agrarian in character, having a very poor and inadequate housing-stock. Only 18 % of the total population then lived in urban settlements, whereas now, after fifty years, the percentage is as high as 55. During this period of intensive industrialization and urbanization, the floor space of urban dwelling-stock has increased strikingly, from 180 million to 1,300 million m^2, or from about 6 to 10.5 m^2 per inhabitant, despite the enormous damage caused during the war. This considerable improvement in urban housing conditions has been reached mainly during the last fifteen years, i.e. since the country achieved a high level of industrialization.

As well as having had a relatively poor housing-stock before the war and having suffered heavy war destruction, a number of countries — again mainly the socialist countries of eastern Europe — pursued a policy of rapid industrialization immediately after the war. The desirability of improving housing conditions clashed therefore with the necessity of investing heavily in industrial construction and equipment and in infrastructure. The latter investments had to receive the highest priority in the opinion of those countries. It was argued that rapid economic progress would lay a firmer basis for a more substantial solution of housing problems. There appeared to be a chain reaction between economic and social progress, one stimulating the development of the other, with the initial incentive being given by industrialization. At the beginning of industrialization a substantial part if not the great majority of total investments is devoted to industrial development. Housing requirements under these conditions can therefore be met only somewhat later, once the "critical threshold" in industrialization has been passed. This was the reason why in some countries, mainly Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia, post-war housebuilding rates were rather low. In France, where priority was given to reconstruction of the national economy and to further rapid industrialization, the post-war housebuilding rates were also relatively low.

The rapid increase of population due to rising birth rates and declining mortality rates added to the housing problems. The number of households rose more rapidly because of the higher nuptiality rate and the tendency of large households to split up owing to social development. In particular, young generations tried to establish households of their own. The splitting-up of large households took place mostly in the less industrialized countries, in agrarian areas of the highly industrialized countries and above all in countries undergoing rapid industrialization, which caused extensive internal migration of population.

The problems connected with reconstruction of the national economy immediately after the Second World War were so urgent that it was not feasible to draw up large-scale housing programmes. The concern at the time was mainly to raise the capacity of the housebuilding industry as much as possible and quickly. During this period, emergency housing units as provisional accommodation were built to some extent in all countries with the aim of providing prompt shelter for the homeless. For the same reason, many of the newly constructed conventional dwellings were inadequate in size and quality.

Prior to 1950, statistics on housebuilding activity were generally incomplete. They usually did not cover repairs to partly damaged dwellings, because such repairs were mostly done by the occupants of the buildings and dwellings themselves, without official authorization, and no adequate records were kept. Statistics for the first few post-war years were therefore incomplete and had frequently to be supplemented by estimates. Nevertheless, on the basis of these statistics and other information available, it is obvious that the improvement of the housing situation during the first post-war years was very slow because of the reasons mentioned above. Relatively greater, though still insufficient, progress was made mainly by countries whose economy had not been so severely disrupted by the war, or by those that were already highly industrialized at the time.

Even in 1949, the housebuilding rate was clearly inadequate (table D.4). The number of dwellings constructed per 1,000 inhabitants in that year ranged from 1.0 in Italy, 1.3 in France and 1.4 in Hungary to 4.4 in the United Kingdom, 4.5 in Western Germany and 4.9 in the Netherlands. Exceptions were only the Scandinavian countries: in Denmark 5.9, Finland 7.3, Norway 5.7, and Sweden 6.0 dwellings per thousand inhabitants were completed in 1949. However, the size of dwellings constructed by the latter countries was to a certain extent smaller.

Reconstruction of the national economy and further extension of industrialization caused a great deal of internal migration of population. Since housing construction lagged behind the increase of population in industrial centres, the housing situation continued to be severe

in such areas. Conversely, the density of occupation in the places of emigration quickly declined considerably. This process caused many social problems because migrators were mainly of younger working age, creating communities with an extremely high proportion of children and a low proportion of old people. The reverse was true for the emigrating communities where the remaining households were frequently composed essentially of older people.

The countries which had suffered only minor war damage, and those without any destruction at all, similarly felt the effect of this process, albeit to a much smaller extent. The growing industrialization which concentrated in certain areas caused the labour force to migrate from agriculture to existing and newly created industrial centres. As this was a rather swift process, the housing situation in the receiving areas deteriorated, while there was a gradual improvement in the relative quantity of housing-stock in the areas of origin.

Improvements in the housing situation from 1950 to 1960

In 1950 or earlier, most European countries took their first post-war housing and population censuses, the results of which created a solid basis for formulating larger-scale housing programmes for some years ahead. The census results gave a fairly comprehensive picture of the quality and relative quantity of the dwelling-stock and of its density of occupation. Because the most important data were shown not only for each country as a whole but also for its major and minor regions, it was possible to make a deeper analysis of the housing situation and to undertake some estimates of quantitative housing shortages. It was thus shown that the greatest dwelling shortage was in the recently developed industrial centres, while in places of emigration the housing situation had improved considerably.

In the early 1950s many countries, particularly those that has suffered from the greatest war damage and had started a rapid industrialization process immediately after the war, found it necessary to continue to devote a substantial portion of their resources to investment in the capital goods production sphere in order to complete reconstruction and to raise industrialization to a higher level. They accordingly felt that only later on could they increase the housebuilding rate more substantially.

In order to provide as many dwellings as possible from the resources allocated to housing, the size of newly constructed dwellings continued to be inadequate in practically all countries in the early 1950s. Moreover, for the same reason, construction had not yet attained better quality (e.g. thermal and sound isolation, equipment made of synthetic material). Nevertheless, in this period countries established norms of minimum equipment for newly constructed dwellings (e.g. piped water, bath or shower, w.c.) although these norms were still subject to regional exceptions even in highly industrialized countries.

A serious problem of the 1950 decade, in particular in its second half, was the considerable scarcity of skilled workers especially in finishing trades. Countries tried to overcome this drawback in two ways. First, increased efforts were made to extend and accelerate the training of the labour force and secondly, industrial methods in housing construction were introduced. It was hoped that the application of industrial methods would not only compensate to some extent for the lack of skilled labour but would also help raise the output of housebuilding construction and possibly also eventually reduce housebuilding costs. The over-all effect of prefabrication was no more than moderate at that time, because it first required substantial investments in factories that would only later be able to produce prefabricated elements. Moreover, at the beginning of this process only a few such factories were constructed, and their total output could not be significant in comparison with the amount of other building materials needed for housing construction. Dwellings completed in this period were therefore constructed predominantly by traditional methods, which of course were considerably rationalized. A further difficulty confronting some Governments, particularly during the first half of the 1950s, was the scarcity of capital to finance social housing.

Since there was a lack of both an adequate labour force and most building materials, repairs, maintenance and modernization of the dwelling stock were neglected in most countries in this period, the available resources being devoted predominantly to new constructions. Further dilapidation of older houses therefore occurred and the differences between standards of new and older dwellings widened.

In the middle of the 1950s the output of new housing construction reached the capacity limit in many countries, attaining in some countries an annual rate of 10 dwellings per thousand inhabitants (table D.4). Thus, in the USSR, where the housebuilding rate was increasing strikingly, it ranged in the second half of the 1950s between 7.9 and 12.9 dwellings per thousand inhabitants. The USSR was followed by Western Germany, where the housebuilding rate in the same period fluctuated between 9.5 and 11.2, and Sweden — between 7.8 and 9.3. On the contrary, there were countries where the housebuilding rate remained very low, namely Eastern Germany (between 1.9 and 4.6), Ireland (between 2.0 and 3.7), Portugal (between 3.3 and 3.9) and Yugoslavia (between 2.1 and 3.4). However, in Eastern Germany and Ireland, the low housebuilding rates were conditioned primarily by decreases of population during the 1950s.

Although the housebuilding rate continued to increase, the housing situation in most European countries improved only moderately, because of the considerable increase of population and even more rapid increase of households, and because of extensive internal migration. In Czechoslovakia, Greece, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania, Switzerland, Western Germany and Yugoslavia, the percentage increase of population in the period 1950 to 1960 ranged between 10 and 15. In a number of countries it was still higher: in Poland 19.0, the USSR 19.1 and Turkey 32.8 (table A.2). Internal migration seems to have been heaviest in Finland, where the percentage of urban population of the total rose from 32.3 to 55.9

in the period 1950 to 1960, in the Netherlands, where it rose from 54.6 to 80.0 in the period 1947 to 1960, and in Norway, where it rose from 39.1 to 48.7, Sweden, from 61.0 to 72.8, and Switzerland, from 43.4 to 51.3, in the period 1950 to 1960.

The results of the housing censuses undertaken in European countries around 1960 show that the differences from country to country in the quality and relative quantity of the housing-stock, which originated in past differences of economic and social development and in the various degrees of war destruction, could be only slightly reduced. This is evident when it is considered that new housebuilding accounted annually for between 2 % and 3 % of the dwelling-stock in most countries.

The housing situation around 1960 may be illustrated by the following examples. The youngest dwelling-stock is to be found in Finland and the USSR, where only about one-fifth of the dwellings are 50 years old or more, while the oldest is in Austria, Eastern Germany and France, where about 60 % of the dwellings were constructed before 1919 (table B.5).

The largest dwellings are in Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland, where the average number of rooms per dwelling is around five. The smallest dwellings are in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Finland, Hungary and Poland, where the average dwelling size is about one-half that of the aforementioned countries (table B.1). Two-room dwellings are most common in Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia; three-room dwellings in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Portugal and Sweden; four-room dwellings in Belgium (with also a great proportion of larger dwellings), Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and Western Germany and five-room dwellings in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (table B.2).

The average number of rooms per thousand inhabitants works out at 1,605 in Belgium, 1,465 in the United Kingdom, 1,457 in Switzerland and 1,452 in Denmark, while in Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia and the USSR the figure ranges between 600 and 700 (table B.1).

The lowest density of occupation generally occurs in countries with the largest dwellings. Thus, in Belgium, more than 90 % of dwellings contain rooms the number of which is equal to or higher than the number of persons occupying them. The United Kingdom, Switzerland and Denmark come next in order, where the proportion of such dwellings is nearly 90 %. In Yugoslavia and Poland only 30 % of dwellings have the density of occupation of one person or less per room. There are countries which still have a very high proportion of overcrowded dwellings. If one considered as such those dwellings where three or more persons share a room, 8.2 % of dwellings are overcrowded in Finland, 16.1 % in Greece, 9.7 % in Italy, 9.8 % in Poland and 15.2 % in Yugoslavia (table B.4).

During the 1950s the average number of persons per room decreased, especially in Finland (from 1.52 to 1.31), Hungary (from 1.59 to 1.42), Sweden (from 0.99 to 0.83), Belgium (from 0.77 to 0.62), Ireland (from 1.01 to 0.90), Western Germany (from 0.99 to 0.88) and Poland (from 1.75 to 1.66) (table B.1).[1]

It is evident that, in all countries, smaller dwellings are generally more densely occupied than larger ones. The greatest contrast is in Italy, Portugal and Spain where three to four persons on an average live in one-room dwellings, while the density of occupation of the largest dwellings is five to six times lower, i.e., 0.5 to 0.7 persons per room (table B.3).

The availability of basic equipment in dwellings shows great variation between countries and, of course, between urban and rural areas (table B.6). In urban areas, about every second dwelling is equipped with bath or shower in Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ireland, Norway and Portugal. The highest proportions of dwellings with bath are to be found in Switzerland (82 %), the United Kingdom (England and Wales) (78 %) and Sweden (74 %), while in Spain the proportion is only 23 %, in Yugoslavia 22 %, in Greece around 20 % and in Bulgaria 18 %. Over 80 % of dwellings are equipped with piped water in most countries, namely Denmark, Eastern Germany, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Western Germany. The percentage of dwellings without electricity in urban areas is negligible in the great majority of countries. It is significant only in Greece (18 %), Hungary (8 %), Portugal (11 %) and Yugoslavia (7 %). Rural areas in a number of countries, however, are still very poorly electrified: in Greece 86 % of dwellings are without electricity, in Portugal 72 %, and in Yugoslavia 58 %. In general, the dwelling-stock in urban areas is better-equipped than that in rural areas. The difference is less marked in countries that were industrialized in earlier periods. However, in countries that have only recently started industrialization (e.g. Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary) the rural housing-stock is rarely equipped with piped water, toilet installations and fixed bath or shower.

While the standards of dwelling-stock vary considerably from country to country and within the same country from area to area (mainly between urban and rural areas), the basic equipment of newly constructed dwellings does not differ very much. The average standard of the total dwelling-stock was therefore improved during the 1950s by the addition of newly built, well-equipped dwellings. For instance, in Austria, only 30 % of dwelling-stock was provided with fixed bath or shower but more than 80 % of new dwellings constructed in the 1950s have this equipment. In Belgium, these figures are 24 % compared to more than 80 %, in Czechoslovakia 33 % against about 75 %, in Hungary 17 % against more than 50 %, in Norway 45 % against more than 90 %, in Sweden 61 % against more than 90 %, and so on. There is a similar situation with regard to other equipment. It should be noted that the percentage of dwellings

[1] These figures should be considered mainly as an indication of trends within the respective country. However, when attempting international comparisons, it should be borne in mind that a number of countries did not include small rooms and/or kitchens (or kitchens of a certain type or size) in the total number of rooms reported. For details, see the notes to table B.1.

constructed in the 1960s equipped with piped water, toilet installations, and fixed bath or shower, continued to increase substantially so that the variations in standards in this respect will further diminish (table D.5).

Improvements in the housing situation since 1961

In the 1960s the housebuilding rate continued to be relatively high. In 1965 nearly 5.6 million dwellings were constructed in European countries, more than 2.2 million of which were in the USSR. The highest record was reached that year in Sweden, where 12.5 new dwellings per thousand inhabitants were completed. In Switzerland, the rate was as high as 10.1, in Western Germany 10.0, in the USSR 9.7 and in the Netherlands 9.4. In 1966 the housebuilding rate in Europe as a whole was practically the same as in 1965. In 1966 the highest housebuilding rate was reached again in Sweden: 12.4 dwellings per thousand inhabitants. In Western Germany the rate was 10.1, in the Netherlands 9.8, in the USSR 9.7 and in Switzerland 9.6 (tables D.3 and D.4).

The relatively high housebuilding rates during the period 1961 to 1965 resulted in further improvement of the housing situation in practically all European countries. The effect of this improvement varied, however, from country to country depending not only on the housebuilding rate achieved but to a considerable extent on the proportion of newly constructed dwellings which could be used for making net improvements. It is evident that countries with a high rate of population growth must devote a far greater proportion of their new dwellings than other countries to providing accommodation for the increase of population. Among the former countries may be mentioned, in particular, France with an average annual population increase of 14.6 persons per thousand inhabitants in recent years, the Netherlands (13.8), Switzerland (20.9), Turkey (28.9), the USSR (14.7) and Western Germany (12.6).[2] Similarly, a number of countries had to devote a considerable proportion of new dwellings to replacements. For example, the annual percentage of losses from the dwelling-stock was as high as 1.0 in Ireland, 1.32 in Norway and even 1.45 in Sweden. In many other countries, this rate was substantially lower and in some of them only 0.1 or less, i.e. in Austria and Italy (table B.8).

The important effect of population growth on the quantitative improvement of the dwelling-stock may be illustrated by the following example. In Switzerland and Western Germany, there was only a slight difference between the average annual number of dwellings completed per thousand inhabitants in each country during the period 1961 to 1965 and also between the percentage of losses in the dwelling-stock. However, the average annual increase in dwelling-stock per thousand inhabitants reached 5.8 dwellings, i.e. 2.0 % of the dwelling-stock, in Western Germany and only 3.8 dwellings, i.e. 1.3 % of the dwelling-stock, in Switzerland. This difference was thus caused entirely by different annual rates of population increase (table B.8.).

In Italy and Norway, the average annual number of dwellings completed per thousand inhabitants during the period 1961 to 1965 was practically identical, as was also the average annual increase in rate of population. However, the average annual increase in dwelling-stock per thousand inhabitants in Italy was 5.2 dwellings, i.e. 1.9 % of the dwelling-stock, while in Norway it was only 1.7 dwellings, i.e. 0.6 % of the dwelling-stock. This difference was therefore caused entirely by considerably different rates of loss from the dwelling-stock (table B.8).

The estimates of quantitative improvements in the dwelling-stock, as shown in table B.8, were calculated on the basis of information received from Governments: data from recent housing censuses, current housebuilding statistics and data on population, on the one hand, and on losses in the dwelling-stock on the other. The former data may be taken as fairly reliable, particularly as far as coverage is concerned; the data on losses, on the other hand, are less reliable since they are not collected by countries in a consistent manner and frequently only official estimates are available. Nevertheless the estimates may give a relatively good picture in quantitative terms of the results which individual countries have achieved during 1961 to 1965 in improving their housing situation.

The highest average annual increases of dwelling-stock per thousand inhabitants were estimated in the USSR (6.2 dwellings/2.6 %), Yugoslavia (5.4 dwellings/2.6 %) and Western Germany (5.8 dwellings/2.0 %), while the lowest were in Ireland (– 0.2 dwellings/ – 0.1 %) and Portugal (1.4 dwellings/0.5 %) (table B.8). However, when making comparisons between countries, account should be taken not only of the housebuilding rate achieved, of population increase and of losses from the dwelling-stock as was mentioned above, but also of the quantity of the dwelling-stock available at the beginning of the period under review, particularly as far as the percentage improvement is concerned.

On the basis of data available, it was not possible to make any estimates which would assess the qualitative improvements of the dwelling-stock. However, it is evident that such improvements did take place. This may be proved by the fact that the percentage of dwellings completed that were equipped with piped water and bath or shower considerably increased, ranging now between 90 % and 100 % in most countries (table D.5). The greater qualitative improvement of the dwelling-stock by new construction may be supposed in urban rather than in rural areas because in practically all countries the housebuilding rate in the former areas is much higher than in the latter. For example, in 1965, the greatest difference in this respect was in Spain (14.1 dwellings per thousand inhabitants in urban areas against only 1.8 in rural areas). France (12.8 against 7.0), Poland (8.4 against 2.5), Sweden (14.7 against 7.7) and Bulgaria (7.7 against 3.6).[3]

[2] However, the causes of such increases varied in different countries. While in the majority the most important factor in this respect was the natural increase of population, in a number of cases — for example, France, Switzerland and Western Germany — increases of population were also greatly influenced by net immigration.

[3] *Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1966*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.E.5.

Chapter II

ESTIMATED NORMATIVE DWELLING SHORTAGES AT THE LAST CENSUS DATE

A. Examination of methods employed and norms adopted for estimating dwelling shortages

Introduction

Estimates of dwelling shortages were undertaken, in a number of countries, some years before the Second World War. Since, however, only very simple methods were used at that time, the results obtained were merely approximate. The methods employed consisted largely of comparing the housing-stock with the number of "independent households". It was considered that at least most multi-person households and a certain percentage of one-person households should be provided with a dwelling of their own. These calculations usually did not cover the whole territory of the country concerned, and rural areas were often entirely disregarded. The main reason was that the information needed for these estimates was not available for certain areas because housing censuses carried out before the Second World War were mostly limited to larger communities only.

At the beginning of the 1930s, methods based mainly on selected local housing markets were refined by taking into account not only quantitative but also qualitative factors, e.g. overcrowding of dwellings. At that time, statisticians tried to assess not only existing housing shortages but also future housing requirements. For this purpose the process of household formation and household dissolution was estimated with the aim to predict annual net increases of households. Comparisons between the net increase in dwellings during the recent past and the expected net increase of households were used to show whether, and over what period of time, housebuilding activity could make up the balance between the dwelling-stock and the number of households.

After the Second World War and until around the mid-1950s, the methods of analysing the housing situation and of estimating housing shortages and future housing requirements were not much further developed. The reason was that at a time when the housing situation as a whole was very acute (see the analysis in the previous chapter), little need was felt for making detailed and refined estimates of dwelling shortages and future housing requirements. A rough idea of the housing situation, obtained, for instance, through the housing controls introduced by most countries after the war, was considered as sufficient. Housebuilding programmes were determined at that time with regard to the possibilities of the construction industry to build more dwellings rather than by housing requirements. The main concern was to increase the physical capacity and consequently the output of housing construction as much as possible.

It was only after the mid-1950s — when the most critical housing shortages had been largely eliminated, the productivity of labour had been raised, more financial resources had become available and consequently the output of the construction industry had considerably increased — that the need arose to use more precise methods for estimating housing shortages and future housing requirements in order to refine the drawing up of housing programmes which would more fully reflect long-term social objectives. For this reason the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning included in its work-programme the elaboration of the most suitable methodology for surveying a country's housing situation, including estimating current and future housing requirements. These efforts resulted in a common agreement which is contained in the ECE publication issued at the end of 1962.[4]

Brief review of commonly agreed methods of estimating dwelling shortages

The recommended method of calculating quantitative dwelling shortages consists of determining the dwelling-stock available for private households and the housing requirements at a given time. The dwelling shortage is then obtained simply by deducting this stock of dwellings from housing requirements.

When determining dwellings available for private households, conventional (permanent) dwellings should be fully taken into account and mobile housing-units only partially; other housing-units (i.e. rustic and improvised housing-units, and units not intended for habitation but used for this purpose) should be disregarded, since they can be considered as unfit for habitation. However, not all conventional dwellings can be included in the supply, but only those which are actually available for private habitation. The following categories of dwellings should therefore be deducted from the available stock:

(*a*) dwellings fully in use for business purposes;

(*b*) dwellings reserved for seasonal and/or secondary use; and

(*c*) dwellings occupied by collective households.

While the basic element for determining housing requirements is the number of private households, not

[4] *Techniques of Surveying a Country's Housing Situation, including Estimating of Current and Future Housing Requirements* (ST/ECE/HOU/6), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E./Mim.33.

all of these should be considered as in need of dwellings. The following categories should be deducted wholly or partly from the total because they are not in need of separate dwellings:

(i) number of private households of keepers of hotels, boarding houses and other lodging houses;
(ii) number of private households of personnel of institutions not living in a separate dwelling and whose presence is permanently required in the institution;
(iii) estimated number of private households not requiring a separate dwelling since permanently living in mobile housing-units, hotels, boarding houses, etc.;
(iv) estimated number of lodgers not requiring separate dwellings.

The above-mentioned determination of housing requirements has been based on the assumption that each private household willing to live alone in a separate dwelling should be provided with a dwelling. However, there may be many multi-family households wishing to disperse into independent dwellings. They should therefore also be included in the housing requirements.

Since, according to the method proposed, vacant dwellings should be included in the dwelling-stock available for private households, it is necessary to provide for a minimum reserve of vacant dwellings required for a normal operation of the housing market. This reserve may, of course, be smaller in rural areas than in urban areas. An average of 1 to 3 % of the dwelling-stock would appear to suffice.

It has been emphasized that the most reliable etimates of the factors mentioned above would be made on the basis of results of population and housing censuses.

It is considered essential to establish first the local shortages and then to obtain the national total shortage from an addition of the former.

The recommendations briefly mentioned above for calculating dwelling shortages were made on the assumption that countries had adopted for their housing and population censuses, undertaken around 1960, the relevant definitions and tabulations drawn up under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians and issued in 1959.[5] The recommended definitions of basic concepts used in the present study, namely of private household, institutional household, family, private housing-unit, collective (institutional) housing-unit and room, are given in annex III.

Methods employed by countries in estimating dwelling shortages

The methods employed by countries in estimating dwelling shortages depended largely on the definitions of " housing-unit " and " household " applied in their recent housing and population censuses. Countries which adopted the definitions recommended by the Conference of European Statisticians generally applied the methods for estimating dwelling shortages as discussed in the previous sub-section, but with various adaptations.

Most countries defined a housing-unit in terms of structural characteristics; in these countries the definition used corresponds generally to that recommended in *European Housing Censuses*, although in certain cases some adaptations were introduced. For instance, the distinction between conventional dwellings and other housing-units was not always made in accordance with recommendations. An apt example in this respect is the definitions employed in Western Germany. The definition of a conventional dwelling excludes dwellings without kitchen or kitchenette as well as most dwellings in basements and attics which are considered as non-conventional dwellings. On the other hand, in Denmark for example, no distinction was made between (*a*) conventional dwellings and (*b*) rustic and improvised housing-units.

Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland defined a housing-unit in terms of occupation, i.e. as the room or group of rooms occupied by a private household. However, the results of the housing census based on this definition cannot give a correct idea of the number of dwellings available. The number of dwellings thus obtained must necessarily be higher than that defined in terms of structural characteristics depending on the proportion of latter dwellings shared by two or more households.

The majority of countries used substantially the same definition of a private household as that recommended in *European Population Censuses*, applying the following basic criteria regarding persons who constitute a private household: persons who (1) jointly occupy the whole or part of a housing-unit and (2) share the principal meals and make a common provision for basic living needs. Differences introduced by countries in the definition of this concept seem to be only in wording and not in substance. This definition of a private household does not depend on the definition of a housing-unit; therefore, the results on the number of households (together with that of dwellings) can be conveniently used as a basis for calculating the dwelling shortage, since they provide the information on the number and type of households sharing a housing-unit.

There were differences, however, in the definition of a private household within this concept. For instance, a lodger and/or family nucleus were considered as separate households in a number of countries while not in others. These variations give of course different information and, therefore, different criteria had to be applied in estimating dwelling shortages.

In Czechoslovakia, for example, with the aim of providing most objective information on shared occupancy of dwellings, various types of household were defined, as follows:

(*a*) complete family nucleus, i.e. a married couple (*de jure* or *de facto*) with or without children, including possibly other persons without husband (or wife) and without children, living together with this household;

[5] See *Conference of European Statisticians, Statistical Standards and Studies — No. 3, European Population Censuses : the 1960 series* (ST/CES/3) and *No. 4, European Housing Censuses : the 1960 series* (ST/CES/4), United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 64.II.E/Mim.36 and 64.II.E/Mim.39.

(*b*) incomplete family nucleus, i.e. one parent only (widowed, divorced or single) with at least one child;

(*c*) multi-person household, other than types (*a*) and (*b*); this category includes households composed, for instance, of two or more sisters (or brothers), a person with grandchildren etc.

(*d*) one-person household.

Lodgers were considered as separate households in all cases.

France and Sweden, however, defined a household as the entire group of persons jointly occupying a housing-unit. This concept, which equates the household with the housing-unit, does not provide direct information on the number of actual households sharing housing-units. The number of households defined in this way cannot therefore be directly used as a basis for calculating dwelling shortages, unless the number of housing-units inhabited by two or more actual households is very small.

There was a great variety among countries, not only of definitions of a housing-unit and especially of a household, but even more so of norms adopted for estimating dwelling shortages. These norms relate mainly to the determination of: the range of over-occupied dwellings; the proportion of different categories of households or secondary families in multi-family households to be included in calculating housing requirements; and the reserve of vacant dwellings which would be sufficient for a normal functioning of the housing market. No norms have been internationally agreed in this respect, because they must necessarily vary from country to country, and in many countries even from one region to another, reflecting the special nature of the housing conditions, living habits, economic and social development and very often also the possibilities of increasing current housebuilding rates. The norms applied can hardly be compared between countries, not only because of the reasons mentioned above but also because they were established for various types of household, differently defined and classified in varying detail in different countries.

Although most countries carried out housing censuses around 1960, not all of them calculated dwelling shortages at the census date; some took them into account when estimating future housing requirements. These countries are: Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Sweden. The same procedure was applied in Poland in estimating housing requirements for the period 1966 to 1985 (however, the dwelling shortage at the census date in 1960 was shown separately). The opinion in those countries was that having regard to the changing housing situation from year to year, the assessment of the housing shortage at the census date (which can usually be made only about two to three years later, when census results become available) would be of limited value and should serve only as the first step in estimating future housing requirements. Moreover, it was felt that if estimates of dwelling shortages were calculated at given dates, it would be desirable to make them periodically, in order to enable a current analysis to be made of improvements in the housing situation.

The various methods applied in estimating dwelling shortages, the classifications of households and the norms adopted for this purpose are shown, in synoptic form, in table C.2. Although a direct comparison between countries is hardly possible in this respect, owing to the reasons mentioned above, it may be seen that many countries underestimated their dwelling shortages to a certain extent because they omitted some elements.

For instance, most countries did not take into account the desirability of providing new accommodation for households which, because of dwelling shortages, were living in rustic, improvised or mobile housing-units or in units not intended for human habitation.

Only France and the Netherlands counted in their estimates also households living in institutional housing-units (e.g. hotels) because of a dwelling shortage.

All countries took into account the necessity to create the reserve of vacant dwellings that is required for normal operation of the housing market. In general, this was done in two ways. In all cases the dwelling shortage was calculated by deducting the dwelling-stock from housing requirements. However, some countries included vacant dwellings in their dwelling-stock, while others did not. The former countries provided therefore for some reserve of vacant dwellings (between 1 % and 4 % of the dwelling-stock), while the latter countries assumed that the number of existing vacant dwellings sufficed for the normal functioning of the housing market (table C.2).

In order to obtain more precise estimates of the necessary reserve of vacant dwellings, techniques used in making these estimates would need to be further developed. In particular, a distinction should be made between vacant dwellings that may be regarded as being effectively in the housing market and those that are no longer expected to be occupied. The former group would include, for instance; dwellings that are vacant between tenancies, newly constructed but not yet occupied, intended for sale, or undergoing current repairs. Examples of the latter group are vacant dwellings that have been declared unfit for habitation or are not supposed to be reoccupied permanently because unfit for this purpose; those that are socially substandard (e.g. because of their unsuitable location or size); those that are located in depopulating areas where a surplus of dwellings exists; and those that are undergoing restoration or conversion (which, after the work is completed, will be counted as increases in the dwelling-stock together with dwellings completed by new construction). When calculating the reserve of vacant dwellings, the latter category should disregarded. As to vacant dwellings used as secondary or seasonal homes, they shoud be treated separately.

Most countries calculated their dwelling shortage on the basis of information covering the country as a whole. It may be supposed that this method also led to some underestimation. Norway made estimates based on calculations for different types of municipality and for individual countries. Finland, Poland and Turkey made a certain distinction between urban areas and rural areas (table C.5).

The special method applied by Norway is very interesting: the calculations were based on the assumption that certain percentages of the adult population in different groups needed a separate dwelling. These percentages, which varied according to the degree of urbanization (table C.2), and which were approximately the same as those found in Sweden at the 1960 census, were applied to the number of population in the relevant groups and different types of municipalities. In this way, housing requirements were calculated for different types of municipalities and consequently for all counties (twenty) of the country; the excess of these requirements over the existing number of dwellings, augmented by the necessary reserve of vacant dwellings, was considered as a dwelling shortage in each county. By totalling these shortages, the total for the country as a whole was obtained.

In general, countries applied three different methods for estimating their dwelling shortages:

1. *Method based on information for the country as a whole.* The advantage of this method is that it may make use of very detailed information on housing units and households since, usually, the results of housing and population censuses are published in more detail for the country as a whole than for smaller regions. However, the great disadvantage of this method is that it may lead to underestimations in countries with an extensive internal migration where some areas are consequently becoming depopulated and a part of the dwelling-stock no longer inhabited.

2. *Method based on estimations of dwelling shortages for smaller areas.* This method is necessarily less refined than the first one because the essential data on housing-units and households are available only in less detail. On the other hand, the estimated dwelling shortage for the country as a whole, which is calculated by totalling dwelling shortages estimated for smaller areas, is free from the distortions resulting from a possible dwelling surplus in certain areas of the country. The accuracy of this method depends to a certain extent, however, on the definition of the area for which dwelling shortages are estimated. When delimiting these areas, it seems advisable to take into account, *inter alia*, the possibility of commuting to places of work. It can be assumed that for areas so defined the balancing of the dwelling-stock available and the number of households to be provided with separate dwellings gives a sufficiently good picture of the dwelling shortages.

3. *Method based on estimations of dwelling shortages for types of communities or at least for urban and rural areas separately.* This method may make use of nearly as detailed information on housing-units and households as the first one because the elaboration of results of housing and population censuses for these particular areas corresponds largely to that for the country as a whole. In addition, differences in housing conditions, living habits and economic and social levels between different types of community of between urban and rural areas can be taken into account when establishing the respective norms and subsequently when estimating dwelling shortages.

It is evident that the accuracy of estimated dwelling shortages does not depend solely on the particular method applied but to a larger extent on how realistically the norms for estimating dwelling shortages have been fixed. If these norms (e.g. the proportion of different categories of households or secondary families in multi-family households which should be provided with a dwelling of their own) have been established only by extrapolation of changes in the recent past, the results may lead to underestimations. It is advisable that these norms take account also of the "wishes" of different types of household — as well as of individual members of a household (e.g. sons, daughters, separate grandparents) — to live alone in a dwelling of their own. This information cannot be obtained, however, from the results of housing censuses, but rather through special sample housing surveys or on the basis of a thorough analysis of the changes in the structure of households in connexion with socio-economic development. In addition, since these norms should reflect the special nature of the housing conditions, living habits, economic levels and social development prevailing in different areas of the country concerned, they should be estalished for different areas separately. It seems that only a few countries (e.g. Finland, Norway and Western Germany) have fixed their norms on the basis of information on actual present housing requirements, distinguishing between urban and rural areas and/or between different types of community.

B. Analysis of estimated dwelling shortages

An analysis of estimated dwelling shortage for Europe as a whole is very difficult to make owing to substantial differences between countries regarding definitions used (mainly of a housing-unit and household), norms adopted and methods applied for estimations. It is possible to state that certain countries underestimated their dwelling shortage owing to the omission of some significant elements or to the use of insufficiently precise methods. The main reasons for underestimation of dwelling shortages by different countries were discussed in section A of this chapter. However, the quantification of such underestimations cannot be reliably measured and internationally compared, partly because of reasons already mentioned above and also because of variations in the economic, social and housing conditions prevailing in different countries.

It may be seen that many countries did not include in their dwelling-shortage calculations the desirability of providing new accommodation for households which, because of dwelling shortages, are living in rustic, improvised or mobile housing units or units not intended for human habitation; yet in some of those countries the proportion of such housing-units is relatively high — for example, in Yugoslavia it is 2.5 %. Only Austria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Turkey paid due regard to that element. Some countries, however, may be partly or temporarily justified in disregarding it, where the available housing supply is sharply limited and all housing problems cannot be realistically solved in the near future. In the circumstances it would not be feasible for them to include replacement of non-conventional

dwellings in their dwelling-shortage calculations for some time to come. The main concern of these countries must be to provide enough accommodation in quantitative terms for the population as quickly as possible, while the improvement of the qualitative structure of the housing-stock can be solved later on as resources permit.

Most countries (except France and the Netherlands) did not count in their dwelling shortages households living in institutional housing-units (e.g. hotels). This element varies widely from one country to another: in France it accounted for 15 % and in the Netherlands for only 1 % of the total dwelling shortage; the impact of such omission may therefore be negligible in some countries, depending on the relative number of households concerned. Moreover, in some countries many of these households may not wish to move to conventional dwellings because they need or prefer the services rendered by the institutions where they now live.

The reliability of estimated dwelling shortages seems to be more affected by the kind of method applied in making calculations than by the omission of some elements. However, the implications of using different methods cannot be easily measured. If, for example, the calculations of housing shortages are based on data for the country as a whole, the resulting estimated shortages are generally lower than in the case where dwelling shortages are calculated first for smaller areas and then, by totalling these, the dwelling shortage for the country as a whole is obtained. However, the difference in the results estimated by those two methods varies from country to country, depending on the differences in housing conditions prevailing in particular areas of the country concerned. For example, in Austria the difference was only 2 % while in Western Germany it was as high as 5 %.

The analysis of different methods, definitions and norms applied by countries when estimating their dwelling shortages taking account of various economic, social and housing conditions, shows that the significance and usefulness of these estimates are mainly from the national point of view while for inter-country comparisons these data should be used with great caution.

From table C.1, and from the synopsis below, it may be seen that there is still a serious housing shortage in virtually all countries. The estimated dwelling shortages expressed as percentages of the occupied dwelling-stock range between 6 % and 10 % in most countries. However, in Yugoslavia this proportion is as high as 11.3 %, in the USSR (urban areas) 11.6 %, in Czechoslovakia 12.9 %, in Italy 15.8 % and in Turkey it reaches 50.4 %.

When estimated dwelling shortages are compared with population numbers, the number of dwellings lacking, expressed per thousand inhabitants, ranges between 17 and 26 in most countries. In the USSR (urban areas) this number is 30.0, in Czechoslovakia 35.8, in Italy still higher – 40.8, and in Turkey it reaches 59.4.

Taking into account the housebuilding rates achieved in individual countries in 1965, the estimated dwelling shortages represent three years or less of house construction at the 1965 rate in most countries. However, in some countries it is considerably higher: in Austria, Poland and Yugoslavia the estimated dwelling shortages correspond to around four years, and in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy and Malta to around five years of house construction at the 1965 rate.

Estimated dwelling shortages and their relative importance

Country	Quantitative importance of estimated dwelling shortage			Dwellings completed per thousand inhabitants in 1965	Estimated dwelling shortage represents the following number of years of house construction at the 1965 rate
	At the date	Dwellings per thousand inhabitants	As percentage of the occupied dwelling stock		
Spain	31.XII.1966	2.4	8.6	9.0	0.3
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	4.6	1.6	10.1	0.5
Great Britain	31.XII.1965	13.1	4.0	7.2	1.8
Netherlands	31.V.1960	19.5	8.0	9.4	2.1
	end of 1964	14.2	5.5		1.5
Malta	1961	15.8	7.0	3.1	5.1
Western Germany [a]	31.XII.1961	17.8	6.0	10.0	1.8
Finland	31.XII.1960	19.8	7.3	8.0	2.5
Poland	6.XII.1960	21.5	9.1	5.4	4.0
Norway	1.XI.1960	23.7	8.0	8.0	3.0
France	7.III.1962	23.9	7.8	8.4	2.8
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	24.8	11.3	6.3	3.9
Austria	21.III.1961	24.9	8.2	6.8	3.7
Hungary	31.XII.1960	25.8	9.2	5.4	4.8
USSR * (urban areas)	end 1965	30.0	11.6	11.3	2.7
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	35.8	12.9	6.2	5.8
Italy	15.X.1961	40.8	15.8	7.3	5.6
Turkey	23.X.1960	59.4	50.4	..	..

[a] The data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available.

The seriousness of estimated dwelling shortages in different countries is shown above in synoptic form, in increasing order of the number of dwellings lacking per thousand inhabitants. In countries where minimum and maximum dwelling shortages were estimated, the latter only have been included.

However, as already stressed above, any direct comparison of estimated dwelling shortages and their importance in different countries would be misleading. The figures can be adequately assessed and appreciated only in connexion with an analysis of the methods and norms employed for these estimates on the one hand and with an analysis of variations between countries of housing conditions and their causes on the other hand. The latter analysis is given in chapter I of this study, where the main reasons for differences in the housing situation between countries, as well as the reasons why the housebuilding rate could not attain a sufficiently high level in some countries in the recent past, are considered.

The implications of estimated dwelling shortages for future housebuilding rates cannot be fully measured without taking into account future housing requirements arising from future household formation, replacement and other needs. Accordingly, an analysis of this kind is given in chapter III.

Chapter III

TENTATIVELY ESTIMATED FUTURE NORMATIVE HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

A. Classification and analysis of the methods used and norms adopted in estimating future housing requirements

A short review of the methodology commonly agreed upon under the auspices of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

It has been considered desirable to start this section of the report with a short review of the methodology for estimating future housing requirements that was commonly agreed upon under the auspices of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning [6] and recommended to be applied by countries. This background information may be useful for a better understanding of the analysis of methods used by different countries which is presented in the remainder of the chapter.

It was recommended that when calculating future housing requirements the following main factors should be taken into account:

(*a*) replacement requirements arising from: the demolition of dwellings unfit for habitation, including slum clearance; demolition of dwellings (even if fit for habitation) in order to make way for national economic development such as construction or extension of factories, road construction or road widening, urban renewal and redevelopment of entire areas or for other economic or social reasons such as making a more effective use of land in central parts of cities and towns, demolition of socially substandard dwellings (e.g. because of their unsuitable location or size); natural catastrophes such as fire, floods, subsidence; and the conversion of two or more dwellings into one larger dwelling or of dwellings to non-residential use;

(*b*) requirements arising from future household formation;

(*c*) requirements resulting from internal and external migration; and

(*d*) requirements for creating a reserve of vacant dwellings (e.g. dwellings vacant between tenancies, dwellings used seasonally or occasionally, or undergoing repair).

As to the determination of the number of dwellings becoming unfit for habitation, it was recommended to base the estimates on qualitative information derived from special sample housing surveys or on the results of housing censuses, taking into account the distribution of the dwelling-stock by age and by the building materials used in its construction. Housing requirements arising from the development of the national economy may most accurately be calculated on the basis of approved town-planning schemes and of approved investments programmes. The other factors in replacement requirements, i.e. requirements as a consequence of natural catastrophes and of conversions, may be derived only on the basis of information relating to the recent past.

It was recommended that future housing requirements arising from demographic changes should be calculated on the basis of the estimated number of future households in different age groups of population, taking into account the decreasing death rate and increasing nuptiality rate as well as the probable proportion of different types of household that would wish to share the dwelling with other households for reasons other than dwelling shortage.

As to the estimate of future housing requirements arising from external migration, it was suggested that only a rough approximation could be applied in this respect. It was recommended that a count of married females among permanent migrants could provide an assessment of the potential households containing a married couple and that a margin of 30 % should then be added for non-family households.

Finally, it was recommended that a reserve of vacant dwellings amounting to between 1 and 3 % of housing requirements would suffice. When calculating this reserve, care should be taken to exclude all vacant dwellings that are not effectively in the housing market and are likely to remain empty because they are unfit, obsolete, or badly sited.

(a) *Methods employed by countries in estimating future replacement requirements*

Estimates of dwellings unfit for habitation

When calculating the number of dwellings unfit for habitation, most countries took into account both the number of dwellings unfit at the particular time and the number of dwellings expected to become unfit over a certain future period. Some countries, however, include in their estimates of replacement requirements only dwellings unfit for habitation at present, thus disregarding those dwellings which necessarily will fall in this category in the future and should eventually be pulled down. These countries are Austria and Czechoslovakia. It is

[6] See *Techniques of Surveying a Country's Housing Situation, including Estimating of Current and Future Housing Requirements* (ST/ECE/HOU/6), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E/Mim.33.

obvious that they have underestimated that part of future housing requirements which arise from the necessary demolition of dwellings becoming unfit for habitation during the period of estimate.

The most frequent sources used for these estimations were the results of recent housing censuses, i.e. information on the dwelling-stock appropriately classified. Countries which based their estimates on the results of housing censuses are Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Italy and Poland. Five countries, i.e. Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Turkey and the United Kingdom, derived their estimates of unfit dwellings from the results of special sample housing surveys; Hungary and Ireland used information on the quality of dwelling-stock obtained from local authorities; Malta and Norway made their calculations on the basis of data on losses from the dwelling-stock incurred in the recent past.

Criteria used for determining dwellings as unfit for habitation varied considerably from country to country, depending on the quality of the dwelling-stock and to a certain extent on the living, socio-economic and weather conditions prevailing in the country concerned, and on the possibilities of the construction industry to increase its output of dwellings during the period of estimate.[7]

When using the results of recent housing censuses, estimations of the number of unfit dwellings were based on an analysis of data cross-tabulated according to some of the following factors: age, construction materials, internal equipment, type and size of building, type of community in which the dwellings were located, and tenure status. For instance, Austria used cross-classification of dwellings by age, equipment, type of building (agricultural and non-agricultural houses) and size of building (measured by the number of housing-units); Czechoslovakia by age, building material, type of building (farm houses, family houses, tenement houses), type of community (urban/rural), and tenure status; Finland, by age and building materials; and France and Poland, by age and type of community (urban/rural).[8] Italy used global figures without any classification.

The criteria applied for estimating unfit dwellings consequently differed in the above-mentioned countries. For instance, in France it was assumed that half of the dwellings in houses in rural communities and two-thirds of dwellings in urban areas, both built before 1871, created present replacement needs while three-quarters of the remaining dwellings built before 1871 were due to be demolished by 1978. In Italy, annual replacement requirements were estimated at 1 % of the total dwelling-stock. In Sweden, it was taken that, having regard to the expected increase of real income, only dwellings equipped with central heating, flush toilet and possibly also with fixed bath or shower will be demanded in 1975. For a certain part of the existing dwelling-stock which was without the mentioned equipment, it was considered worth while to install such equipment; the remainder of the dwelling-stock without this equipment was expected to be replaced.

Countries which based their estimations of unfit dwellings on special sample surveys used another procedure. In Belgium, distinction was made between dwellings: (i) fit for habitation; (ii) functionally unsuitable; (iii) substandard but improvable; and (iv) substandard and not improvable. The dwellings in category (iv) were considered as unfit for habitation in 1960. Since data on the age structure of dwellings were also collected, it was possible to calculate the relative frequencies of unfit dwellings in each age group. By applying these frequencies to the projected age structure of the dwelling-stock up to 1984, the number of dwellings that would become unfit for habitation during this period could be estimated.

Through the sample survey undertaken in the Netherlands, in 1961, information was obtained on the following categories of dwellings: (i) fit for habitation; (ii) substandard but improvable; and (iii) substandard and economically not improvable. For this distinction two independent "penalty mark" systems were used. The first assessed the defects of the dwelling from an economico-technical point of view, and the second from a social one. The former system was based on an objective assessment of the costs that would be involved in remedying the defect. The latter system indicated in what respect the dwelling did not comply with minimum demands from a social point of view. Dwellings classified as substandard and economically not improvable were considered as unfit for habitation at the time of the survey. The number of dwellings which would in future fall into this category was estimated by extrapolating current statistics on past dwelling losses.

In Turkey, a special sample survey of housing conditions was undertaken in 1960. Information was obtained on the housing-stock, classified by age and type of community (urban/rural). Estimations of replacement needs were calculated on the basis of this information and on the assumption that dwellings older than 60 years in urban areas and 40 years in rural areas were not suitable for housing purposes. Dwellings of a certain age — between 40 and 60 years in urban areas and between 25 and 40 years in rural areas — were considered as substandard but improvable.

In Denmark, a special housing survey was carried out in Copenhagen only. It was estimated that around 40,000 dwellings should be considered as unfit for habitation. Nearly all these dwellings were built before 1890, representing about 75 % of Copenhagen's dwellings built before that year. The number of unfit dwellings in the country as a whole was estimated by applying this ratio to the total dwelling-stock of the same age.

Two countries, namely Hungary and Ireland, while disposing of data on the age structure of their housing stock from their housing censuses, preferred to base their estimations of replacement needs on information collected by local authorities on the quality of dwelling-stock.

In Hungary, this method was applied for the year 1960. However, for estimating the number of dwellings which

[7] For a fuller discussion of this subject, see *Quality of Dwellings and Housing Areas* (ST/ECE/HOU/33), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.E/Mim.31.

[8] In the case of France, however, more precise calculations are in progress in 1967, based on classification of dwellings by age, equipment, building materials and type of community.

would require urgent replacement in future, an "obsolescence rate" was used. This was elaborated on the basis of information derived from housing censuses, taking into account the quality of foundation, the type of walling, the age structure of the dwelling-stock and the expected extent of repairs. This obsolescence rate, which increases every fifth year, should reach 0.78 % of the total dwelling-stock by 1975. The annual average for 1960 to 1975 is 0.67 %.

In Ireland, the replacement requirements were estimated on the basis of surveys organized separately by each local authority, the work being directed, however, by the Department of Local Government. For instance, the local authorities were recommended, in making their estimates, also to take into account the results of recent housing censuses and to apply as far as possible the criteria set out in the ECE publication *Techniques of Surveying a Country's Housing Situation, including Estimating of Current and Future Housing Requirements.*[9]

Two countries, Malta and Norway, based their relevant estimates for the future on data on losses from the dwelling-stock in the recent past. In Norway, for example, the rate of losses was calculated for the period 1950 to 1960 and projected for the period 1960 to 1980. It was estimated that during the latter period an average of 1.4 % of the total dwelling-stock should be demolished annually. Although these calculations were not based on detailed information on the quality and age structure of the housing-stock, the estimated rate of housing losses is relatively high and guarantees therefore that replacement requirements would not be underestimated.

In the USSR (where housing requirements were estimated for urban areas only), the calculations of replacement requirements were based on the analysis of data on the dwelling-stock cross-classified by age and type of equipment. In addition the approved town-development master plans which are available for the majority of urban settlements were taken fully into account.

The main advantage of using data from housing censuses for these estimates is that they relate to the entire dwelling-stock and may be used — although in varying detail — for estimating the number of dwellings unfit for habitation in a given area of any size. The disadvantage, however, is that, in the absence of information on the actual quality of the dwellings, their relative unfitness can be assessed solely from data on their age, building materials, internal equipment, type and size, and on the type of community in which they are located, etc. Estimates based (solely) on housing census results can therefore give only an approximate picture of the quality of the dwelling-stock.

There is no such disadvantage when estimates are based on information obtained from special housing sample surveys, particularly if that information is combined with the results of housing censuses. The main drawback of a sample survey is its costliness, since many specialists are needed to ascertain the actual quality of the dwellings selected. Moreover, the sample must be sufficiently large for the analysis to be made according to the age and the type of dwelling, the type of area and so on. While the results of sample surveys are not suitable material for assessing the number of dwellings unfit for habitation in smaller areas of the country, they are the most reliable basis for estimating the quality of the dwelling-stock in the larger areas and for the country as a whole.

The method based on information obtained from local authorities does not appear to be very reliable, its main drawback being that the criteria applied are often subjective and not representative of the country as a whole. On the other hand, where the local authorities are primarily responsible for the direct provision of a large proportion of new dwellings and/or for making loans and grants for a sizable amount of housing construction, they may be in a particularly good position to assess the housing requirements in their areas.

The last method, i.e. extrapolating the rate of losses from the dwelling-stock in the recent past seems to be the least reliable since it does not ascertain the actual unfitness of the dwelling-stock.

The degree of accuracy of the estimates of dwellings unfit for habitation also depends largely on which of the following types of criterion was used.

The least reliable criteria are those based on the "obsolescence rate", usually determined for the dwelling-stock as a whole and for longer periods. Since this rate does not take into account possible future changes in the age structure of the dwelling-stock, the estimates are questionable.

Criteria according to which dwellings of particular categories (e.g. of a given age in given types of building) should be pulled down during a specified period are to be preferred. It is obvious, however, that not all the dwellings included in these categories will be unfit, while on the other hand, some dwellings outside these categories will have to be demolished because of unfitness.

The drawback of the criteria mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs may largely be avoided by using reliable "unfitness rates" for certain groups of dwellings (e.g. by age, type of building, building material used, and community where located. These unfitness rates can be established only on the basis of special sample housing surveys, taking into account expected changes in standards. The number of dwellings which will become unfit for habitation in the future can then be estimated from the particular groups of projected dwelling-stock for which unfitness rates have been established. This more refined method may be considered as the most reliable.

Other replacement requirements

Dwellings unfit for habitation account for the substantial proportion of replacement requirements which all countries took into consideration, although as already seen not always to a full extent. However, a number of countries did not include in their estimated replacement requirements those arising from economic development and other economic and social reasons (including urban renewal and redevelopment of entire areas), natural

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E/Mim.33.

catastrophes, or conversions of two or more dwellings into one large dwelling or of dwellings to non-residential use. From table C.5 it can be seen that:

(i) Replacement requirements arising from economic development and other economic and social reasons were disregarded by France and Italy. Many countries, however, although taking account of this factor did not include all replacement requirements arising from it, namely those arising from social reasons. It is evident that in all countries there is a certain proportion of dwellings which although fit for habitation are considered socially substandard (e.g., because of their unsuitable location or size) and that some other dwellings will fall into this category in future. These socially substandard dwellings may be intended for demolition, and if left vacant they would raise the number of vacancies but would not effectively enter the housing market. Both these categories of dwellings should obviously be replaced. The tendency of countries, however, was to include in the replacement requirements only the former category while the latter one was mostly disregarded. It seems desirable to develop a methodology of estimating replacement requirements of this kind and particularly the definition of socially substandard dwellings.

(ii) Some countries, namely Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Malta and Switzerland, did not take into account natural catastrophes, i.e. losses caused by fire, floods or subsidence, which were of considerable importance in recent years in a number of these countries. Other countries considered this factor separately or in connexion with other items of replacement requirements.

(iii) Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Malta and the United Kingdom did not consider in their estimates housing requirements arising from the conversion of two or more dwellings into a larger dwelling or from conversion of dwellings to non-residential use. Other countries estimated these requirements separately or considered them in connexion with other elements of replacement needs.

Judging from the examples mentioned above, it is evident that many countries underestimated replacement requirements either because they did not consider all the elements involved (table C.5) or because they used insufficiently precise methods or inadequate criteria.

(b) *Methods employed by countries in estimating housing requirements arising from future household formation*

Future housing requirements arising from demographic changes were based on estimations of future household formation. The accuracy of their calculation depends primarily on how realistically and in what detail the population projections by age, sex, and marital status — on which in turn the estimates of future household formation are based — have been made. It is most important to forecast realistically the development of mortality and nuptiality rates because these have a decisive influence on estimates of household formation for periods of ten to twenty years ahead. Some countries, however, i.e. Finland, Hungary and Switzerland, seem to have underestimated their future household formation because they assumed that the mortality rates would remain unchanged. This assumption would appear to be unfounded, as mortality rates are declining steadily throughout the world owing to economic, social and health improvements. For instance, in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, and the Netherlands, where the average life-span is already very long and mostly longer than in the three former countries (table A.5), population projections were based on the supposition of a further decline in mortality rates.

It is evident that a decreasing mortality rate gives rise to considerably higher housing requirements, owing mainly to a growing proportion of older people. This may be illustrated by the example of the Netherlands, where projections of population and future household formation were based on both unchanged and decreasing mortality rates. The estimated increase of house holds during 1962 to 1982 was 9 % lower for the former hypothesis than for the latter, i.e. a difference of 113,000 households.

In most countries, projections of mortality rates were made by logarithmic or exponential extrapolation of past mortality rates. For instance, in the Netherlands, the mortality rates in the periods 1947 to 1949 and 1956 to 1960 served as a basis for logarithmic extrapolation, while in Belgium, where exponential extrapolation was applied. the periods taken were 1880 to 1890 and 1954 to 1957, In Denmark, it was assumed that mortality rates would decrease from 1960 to the same degree as during the periods 1926 to 1930 and 1956 to 1960. This method, which is in fact a rectilinear extrapolation of past trends, may lead to an over estimate of the future number of households.

In several countries, e.g. Denmark, Finland, Norway, Poland and Turkey, future household formation was projected separately for urban and for rural areas, owing to the use of different definitions of household or different criteria and norms for estimating future housing requirements in the two types of area. This practice is particularly desirable in countries with a significant proportion of rural population.

There were broadly three methods used for estimating future household formation — that based on the average size of a household, that based on the average ratio of married people, and the headship rate method. The choice of method depended largely ont he type of information available from population censuses and demographic statistics.

The simplest method, i.e. the method based on the average size of a household, was used by Switzerland and Turkey, taking into account the possible decrease in size of a household due to expected changes in economic and social conditions. But a very small error in estimating the future average size of a household would lead to considerable inaccuracy in estimated future housing requirements. The main drawback of this method is that it is based on the average for the whole population, and does not take sufficiently into account the structural changes of age and marital status which give different patterns of household formation.

Also in the USSR, the method applied for estimating future household formation was based on the average

size of a household. However, account was fully taken of expected structural changes of age and marital status of the population, as well as of the tendency of existing households to split up.

The same method, but considerably modified, was used in Poland, where estimates were based on the average number of population of household-forming age, i.e. 20 years and older (instead of population of all ages) per household. This procedure was taken in order to limit the margin of error since the number of population of household-forming age was expected to increase more rapidly than total population. In estimates of future number of households, account was taken of the tendency of existing households to split up owing to changes in the age structure of the population, improvement of the housing situation and the rising standard of living in general.

Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands, using the method based on the average ratio of married people in different age groups, estimated the larger proportion of future households (about three-quarters) which is created by married couples. The remaining households, i.e. those not headed by married persons, were calculated differently by each country, on the basis of different assumptions.

In Czechoslovakia, future average ratios of married women only were estimated for different age groups. It was assumed that this ratio would slightly decrease in the age group 15 to 19 years and increase in all others, particularly in the age group 20 to 24 years. The number of married couples was obtained by applying the estimated ratios to the projected number of population (women). The number of other households was estimated separately for the following three types of household: (i) the incomplete family (one parent only with at least one child); (ii) the non-family household composed of two or more persons; and (iii) the one-person household. The estimates were based on the ratios between these types of household and households headed by married persons, it being assumed that some of these ratios would remain unchanged during the period of estimate while others (e.g. for one-person households) would increase.

In the Netherlands, the ratios of both married males and married females were calculated for different age groups, on the assumption that these ratios would increase according to logarithmical function. The number of married couples was obtained by halving the sum of married men and women. The number of households not headed by a married person was obtained directly from the projections of non-married persons at household-forming age.

This method of estimating future household formation, based on the average ratio of married people in different age groups, may be considered as far more accurate than the first one; although, since it does not take full account of the changes in the structure of households not headed by a married person, it may lead to underestimations. This conclusion is fully supported by the Netherlands, which applied also the third method, i.e. the headship rate method: estimates of future housing requirements based on the former method were about 3 % lower than those based on the latter method.

Most countries, i.e. Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom (England and Wales) and Western Germany, used the headship rate method. Although this method is considered as the most reliable, the accuracy of the estimates depends on the detail of projected population by sex, age and marital status as well as on how realistically future headship rates are assessed. The best results were undoubtedly obtained by countries applying the most detailed classification of population.

The simplest grouping of population for this purpose was employed by Belgium, namely two age groups (21 to 59 years; 60 years and more) for total males and total females without regard to their marital status. Other countries used at least six age groups. All countries distinguished between males and females and most of them between married, previously married and single persons. In the Netherlands and Norway, the group of previously married was further subdivided into widowed and divorced. The details of population groups and the respective headship rates applied are given in annex II.

Future headship rates were estimated basically in two ways:

(i) by statistical extrapolation of existing headship rates; and

(ii) by expressing the normative goals of housing policy, allowing for expected economic and social development.

Statistical extrapolation was applied by Belgium and Finland. The headship rates assessed in Belgium in 1961, in a special housing survey, were extrapolated on the basis of trends during the period 1930 to 1961. In Finland a rectilinear extrapolation was made of the headship rates of previously married and single persons of up to 64 years of age. For the headship rates of older persons, however, an exponential extrapolation was applied, it being assumed that those rates would increase more rapidly since the introduction of more effective pension arrangements. The headship rates calculated according to this method relate to main households only. Future housing requirements of sub-tenant households living together with the main household in a dwelling, and secondary families in multi-family households, were estimated on the basis of norms adopted for the purpose. Estimation of headship rates by expressing the normative goals of housing policy and taking into account expected economic and social development (such as the income elasticity of different groups of population) was done by most countries.

In Denmark, two types of headship rate were established for 1980, each on different assumptions : headship rates taking into account the rising prosperity and changing pattern of life; and headship rates allowing for those factors and, in addition, assuming that students and old people should have increasing opportunities of occupying independent dwellings. The two bases yielded a difference of as much as 213,000 households. In addition to these two types of headship rate, the headship rates existing in 1960 were used for establishing minimum demographic requirements.

The rates established in Norway offer another example of the quantitative impact of different assumptions. The

number of households estimated for 1980 on the basis of headship rates established for 1970 was 201,000 lower than that corrected to allow for the expected economic and social development during the period 1970 to 1980.

In practically all countries, a greater increase of headship rates was shown in the lower age groups and for unmarried persons.

The method for estimating future household formation based on the average size of a household is the least reliable, since it does not take sufficient account of changes in the age and marital status structure of the future population. The second method, i.e. based on the average ratio of married people, provides relatively correct estimates of households headed by married persons, but estimates of other households are much less reliable since this method does not take fully into account changes in the structure of such households. The most correct estimates were obtained with the headship rate method; it enables a more detailed analysis and all household groups are estimated in one operation according to the same method.

However, the accuracy of estimations of future household formation based on the headship rate method depends largely on how realistically the changes in headship rates were forecast. If these changes were estimated only by means of extrapolation of past trends, the results may be less correct. A more suitable procedure in this respect would be a combination of a normative and a socio-economic approach based on a detailed analysis of expected economic and social development and on the tendency of existing households to split up. The latter information may be usefully obtained by means of special sociological surveys. In addition, it would be very helpful to countries when constructing realistic headship rates to use as a guide the headship rates of their more developed regions or of countries with better economic and housing conditions.

(c) *Requirements resulting from internal and external migration*

Separate estimates of future housing requirements arising from internal migration were made in Czechoslovakia, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Turkey. Hungary, Ireland, Poland and the USSR included them in their demographic requirements, France in replacement requirements, and Denmark, Finland and Norway partly in replacement and partly in demographic requirements. Other countries, even where extensive changes in the geographical distribution of the population may be expected, e.g. Yugoslavia, did not take them into account at all (table C.3). The extent of underestimation of housing requirements due to omission of the impact of internal migration depends of course on the intensity of migration. In countries where migration does not lead to the depopulation of certain areas, the risk of underestimation is not very high. On the other hand in countries where big population moves take place, resulting in the concentration of population in some regions and the depopulation of others, the calculations of future housing requirements based on data for the country as a whole must certainly lead to the underestimation of housing requirements. For example, a certain number of dwellings of relatively good quality in depopulated areas are no longer used for permanent habitation; moreover, migration accelerates the splitting-up of households.

An examination of the techniques used in estimating the consequences of internal migration on housing requirements has shown the need to work out a more suitable methodology, which would provide replies to certain questions:

(i) How should one define those regions where relatively short-distance migration does not create new housing requirements but results only in increased commuting to places of work?

(ii) To what extent does migration give rise to virtually permanent vacancy of dwellings (i.e. cases where dwellings will not be occupied permanently any more), and how should one distinguish such dwellings from temporarily vacant dwellings?

(iii) To what extent does migration accelerate the splitting-up of households?

Future housing requirements arising from external migration were enumerated by only a few countries, i.e. Belgium, France, Sweden and Switzerland, while many others considered that this factor was likely to have little influence (table C.3).

Methods of estimating future housing requirements arising from external migration also require developing. In this respect, the proposal of the Netherlands would seem worth retaining, namely: that the number of both emigrants and immigrants should be estimated separately by sex, age and marital status, on the basis of which the proportion of net migration should be calculated for each five-year period ahead; future housing requirements resulting from the net migration could then be estimated by means of the method applied for the non-migrating population.

(d) *Requirements for creating a reserve of vacant dwellings*

Countries that estimated a reserve of vacant dwellings considered 1 % to 4 % of the dwelling-stock as sufficient for this purpose. France also estimated future housing requirements for secondary dwellings. Problems connected with the estimation of future reserves of vacant dwellings are similar to those associated with the calculation of dwelling shortages; they are considered in chapter II, section A.

Most countries estimated their future housing requirements on the basis of data for the country as a whole. This approach, however, may lead to underestimation in countries where there is extensive internal migration and where, as a result, some areas are becoming depopulated and a part of the dwelling-stock no longer inhabited. It would seem, therefore, that the best procedure in such cases would be to estimate both dwelling shortages and future housing requirements for the different regions, and to total them for the country as a whole.

B. Analysis of estimated future normative housing requirements

The previous section, devoted to the methodological problems of assessing future housing requirements, has shown that the reliability of estimates necessarily varies from country to country, depending on the sources, methods and criteria used and on whether or not certain aspects have been overlooked (tables C.3 and C.5). It is important to bear these reservations in mind in the analysis which follows below.

Replacement requirements

The most convenient index for analysing the extent of replacement requirements would appear to be the average annual number of dwellings to be replaced as a percentage of the dwelling-stock at the beginning of the period of estimate (i.e. the average annual replacement rate). Taking into account the extent of the data available, this percentage was calculated on occupied dwelling-stock only, in order to secure better inter-country comparisons. The estimated average annual replacement rate in different countries is shown in table C.5 and in synoptic form below, taking into account the age structure of the dwelling-stock.

From the synopsis presented above it may be seen that there is little relationship between the average annual replacement rate and the age structure of the dwelling-stock. A number of countries — Finland, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom — despite a relatively young dwelling-stock have relatively higher replacement requirements. On the other hand, some replacement

Average annual replacement rate [a]

Countries with 40 % or more of the dwelling-stock (around 1960) built before 1919		Countries with less than 40 % of the dwelling-stock (around 1960) built before 1919	
Austria (1961-1980)	Min 0.3	Finland (1961-1970)	1.3
	Max 1.2	(1971-1980)	1.5
Belgium (1965-1984)	Min 1.3	Netherlands (1965-1969)	0.9
	Max 1.8	(1970-1979)	1.9
Czechoslovakia (1961-1970)	0.6	Norway (1961-1970)	1.4
(1971-1980)	1.5	(1971-1980)	1.4
Denmark (1961-1980)	0.7	Poland (1966-1985)	Min 1.6
France [b] (1962-1980)	Min 1.3		Max 2.2
	Max 1.8	Sweden (1961-1975)	1.7
Hungary (1961-1975)	0.9	USSR [c] (1966-1970)	0.5
Ireland (1962-1971)	1.7	(1971-1980)	0.8
Spain (1967-1971)	0.8		
Switzerland (1961-1970)	1.1		
United Kingdom [d] (1966-1970)	4.0		
Western Germany (1968-1975)	0.5		

[a] Min = lower estimate; Max = higher estimate. [b] Including requirements arising from internal migration.
[c] Urban areas only. [d] Great Britain only.

rates, particularly in Austria and Czechoslovakia, seem to have been underestimated to a certain extent; those countries obviously gave priority in their estimates to eliminating the dwelling shortage as soon as possible, while the replacement needs were partly postponed for future decades.

When calculating replacement requirements most countries took into account both the number of dwellings unfit for habitation at the beginning of the period of estimate and that likely to become unfit in future, but Austria and Czechoslovakia included only the former quantity, obviously considerably underestimating their replacement needs.

Many countries did not include replacement requirements arising from economic development, natural catastrophes, or conversions. The relative significance of underestimations caused by these omissions may be judged from the data of countries which calculated separately some or all elements of replacement requirements (table C.5). For instance in Belgium, total housing replacement requirements for the period 1965 to 1984 were estimated as high as 1,064,000 dwellings, of which 120,000 for replacing losses caused by conversion of two or more dwellings into one larger dwelling, or of dwellings to non-industrial use (i.e. more than 11 %). There was also evidence that in many other countries relatively high losses due to conversions existed although they were not registered. For instance, in Czechoslovakia, such losses amounted to 175,000 dwellings in the period 1950 to 1961, in France, 640,000 dwellings in the period 1954 to 1962, and in the Netherlands they recently reached 12,000 to 13,000 dwellings per annum.

Countries that omitted elements of replacement requirements mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be

classified into the following three groups, namely, those that omitted:

(*a*) all three elements: France and Italy;

(*b*) two of the elements: Czechoslovakia and Malta;

(*c*) one element: Hungary, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

A number of countries — Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Netherlands and the USSR — assumed when calculating their replacement requirements that, in view of their dwelling shortages, the greater part of those requirements would have to be postponed to the second period of estimate or even later. In Czechoslovakia, for example, replacement requirements in the period 1971 to 1980 would be twice the number for the preceding decade (table C.3). This would seem to be true for most countries; since almost all have made calculations solely for the whole period of estimate, it will be difficult for some years to come to follow how far replacement requirements have been met.

Housing requirements arising from future household formation

The extent of future housing requirements arising from an expected natural increase in the number of households varies considerably, ranging from 0.5 dwellings per thousand inhabitants (annual average of the whole period of estimate) in Ireland to 6.3 in Denmark and Sweden, and even 10.9 in urban areas of the USSR (during the period 1971 to 1980).

Table C.4 shows the implications of those estimates on the housebuilding rate. However, a direct comparison would be misleading, for the reasons mentioned in section 1 of this chapter. Moreover, the estimates made by Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Poland, Sweden and Western Germany also include dwelling shortages at the beginning of the period of estimate. In general, higher housing requirements of this kind may be expected in countries with a rapid growth of the population of household-forming age, since that is the most important factor in this respect. The synopsis of countries classified by increase of the population aged 20 years and older is shown below. It includes data on housing requirements arising from the natural increase of households taking into account internal migration, expressed as an annual average of dwellings per thousand inhabitants. It may be seen that, in general, such requirements are higher in countries with a faster population increase.

Most countries (e.g. Finland, Italy, Norway, Turkey and the USSR) assumed that housing requirements arising from future household formation, mainly attributable to expected changes in the age and marital status structure of population and to the tendency of existing households to split, would increase faster during the period 1970 to 1980 than in the preceding decade. However, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands assumed the opposite, which might result in underestimation of future housing requirements (table C.4).

The application of insufficiently precise methods or assumptions in forecasting future household formation had a serious impact on future demographic housing

Estimated increase of population aged 20 years and older during the period 1966-1976	Annual average of housing requirements per thousand inhabitants arising from the expected natural increase of households taking into account internal migration [a]			
Less than 5 %	Austria (1961-1980)	1.4	United Kingdom [b] (1966-1970)	2.8
			Western Germany (1968-1975)	5.6
5 % to less than 10 %	Belgium (1965-1984)	Min 1.8		
		Max 2.0	Norway (1961-1970)	Min 3.1
	Denmark [c] (1961-1980)	Min 2.9		Max 3.3
		Max 6.3	(1971-1980)	Min 2.4
	France [d] (1962-1980)	Min 2.4		Max 7.3
		Max 2.7	Spain (1967-1971)	5.6
	Hungary (1961-1975)	2.3	Sweden [c] (1961-1975)	6.3
	Ireland [c] (1962-1971)	0.5	Switzerland (1961-1970)	3.0
	Italy (1961-1970)	2.9		
	(1971-1980)	3.4		
10 % and over	Czechoslovakia (1961-1970)	3.8	Netherlands (1965-1969)	5.0
	(1971-1980)	3.6	(1970-1979)	5.0
	Finland (1961-1970)	Min 4.5	Poland (1966-1985)	Min 5.7
		Max 5.2		Max 6.1
	(1971-1980)	Min 4.8	Turkey (1961-1970)	5.1
		Max 5.3	(1971-1980)	5.7
			USSR [e] (1966-1970)	6.0
			(1971-1980)	10.9
			Yugoslavia (1961-1970)	4.5

[a] Min = lower estimate; Max = higher estimate. [b] Great Britain only. [c] Including dwelling shortage. [d] Excluding internal migration. [e] Urban areas only.

requirements. Considerable underestimation of future households occurred in Finland, Hungary and Switzerland, where the estimates were based on the assumption that the existing mortality rate would remain unchanged in some future period. A number of countries (e.g. Austria, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Yugoslavia) underestimated, to a certain extent, their future housing requirements, since they did not take into account the factor of internal migration (table C.4).

Only a few countries illustrated separately the effect of external migration on future housing requirements, namely Belgium, France, Sweden and Switzerland, where net migration is relatively high. The proportion of total housing requirements represented by requirements arising from external migration was between 3.9 % and 4.9 % in Belgium, between 9.7% and 11.7% in France, and 3.3 % in Sweden (tables A.6 and C.3). Some other countries where net migration is also fairly high, i.e. Norway and the Netherlands, took this factor into consideration when estimating future household formation. Since the migrating population is composed mainly of persons of household-forming age, the latter procedure may lead to slight underestimations unless the age structure of migrating population is taken into account.

Finally, some countries — Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Ireland, Malta, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia — underestimated their future housing requirements by omitting to allow for a reserve of vacant dwellings (e.g. dwellings vacant between tenancies, dwellings undergoing repairs).

General pattern of future housing requirements

Tables C.3 and C.4 show the structure of future housing requirements according to various elements as well as the influence of these elements on the requisite housebuilding rate. As may be expected, this structure varies from country to country, depending on the age of the dwelling-stock and on the growth of population at the household-forming age. Moreover, if basic assumptions especially regarding replacement requirements or demographic requirements were underestimated, the difference in structure would be further accentuated.

In order to analyse the structure of future housing requirements, countries have been grouped according to the age structure of their dwelling-stock and to the rate of increase of the population aged 20 years and older, as shown in the following synoptic table. As most countries underestimated their future housing requirements, only the higher estimates (table C.3) are considered below.

This synopsis quantifies certain clearly perceptible features:

(i) In countries where the dwelling-stock is old and the increase rate of population at the household-forming age is low, the predominant share of future housing requirements consists in replacement needs (Austria and the United Kingdom).

(ii) In countries where the dwelling-stock is likewise old but the increase of population higher, the structure of future housing requirements shows in general, a growing component of demographic requirements (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Switzerland and Turkey). In the case of Denmark and Spain this trend seems excessive, however, possibly because the replacement requirements were underestimated.

(iii) The proportion of replacement needs as part of total future requirements is generally still smaller in countries with a younger dwelling-stock, and is lowest in countries with the highest increase of population at household-forming age (Finland, the Netherlands and the USSR).

The best conditions for a rapid improvement of the housing situation would seem to be those of countries with a low or medium increase of population at household-forming age and with a relatively low proportion of old dwellings (Norway and Sweden); also of countries with a relatively old dwelling-stock but an insignificant increase of population (Austria, the United Kingdom and Western Germany). The most crucial difficulties are evidently to be found in countries with a relatively old dwelling-stock and a high increase of the population aged 20 years and older (e.g. Czechoslovakia and Turkey).

Most countries with a medium or high increase of households stressed the desirability of eliminating housing shortages and of meeting future demographic housing requirements rather than replacement requirements.

Such solution of acute housing shortage problems has, however, its economic as well as its social limits. The postponement of demolition results in rapidly rising expenditure on repairs, which may sometimes exceed the cost of new dwellings. In addition, it has serious social consequences. The first one is the creation of large new housing centres and new towns with an unbalanced population structure, characterized by an extremely high proportion of children and a low proportion of old people, and consequently by an unbalanced structure of dwelling types, which are intended predominantly for family households. This situation will create difficulties in the future when the structure of population changes as the result of an increasing proportion of older people and the consequent tendency of existing households to split up. Problems will arise mainly in providing inhabitants with the required communal facilities and the right types of dwelling, which must differ from those originally constructed in new housing centres.

A further social implication of this policy is the growing gap between the living conditions of people who are housed in the old dwellings and those of people who are housed in the new. The tendency to postpone demolition complicates also the plans for urban renewal and slum clearance. On the other hand, too much stress on replacement requirements may prolong the undesired sharing of one dwelling by two households or more.

Housebuilding rate to be attained in order to meet estimated future housing requirements and to eliminate the estimated dwelling shortage during the period of estimate

Table C.6 shows that, during 1961 to 1965, nearly all countries (except Austria and Switzerland) achieved a

Percentage structure of estimated future housing requirements [a]

Estimated increase of population aged 20 years and older during the period 1966 to 1976	Countries with 40 % and more of their dwelling-stock (around 1960) constructed before 1919		Countries with less than 40 % of their dwelling-stock (around 1960) constructed before 1919	
Less than 5 %	Austria (1961-1980)	A 71.1 B 28.5		
	United Kingdom [b] (1966-1970)	A 80.8 B 19.2		
	Western Germany (1968-1975)	A 18.9 B 70.3 [c]		
5 % to less than 10 %	Belgium (1965-1984)	A 68.4 [c] B 25.7	Norway [d] (1961-1970)	A 50.7 B 41.7
	Denmark (1961-1980)	A 22.8 B 71.5 [c]	(1971-1980)	A 33.3 B 66.7
	France (1962-1980)	A 55.2 [e] B 29.1	Sweden (1961-1975)	A 43.3 B 50.0 [c]
	Hungary (1961-1975)	A 51.2 B 48.8		
	Ireland (1962-1971)	A 88.6 [d] B 11.4		
	Spain (1967-1971)	A 27.9 B 72.1		
	Switzerland (1961-1970)	A 36.3 B 37.1		
10 % and over	Czechoslovakia (1961-1970)	A 30.4 B 69.6	Finland (1961-1970)	A 39.7 [d] B 59.1
	(1971-1980)	A 51.1 B 48.9	(1971-1980)	A 41.1 B 57.8
	Turkey (1961-1970)	A 35.6 B 64.4	Netherlands (1965-1969)	A 27.8 B 71.1
	(1971-1980)	A 27.3 B 72.7	(1970-1979)	A 42.2 B 57.0
			Poland (1966-1985)	A 40.1 B 55.9
			USSR [f] (1966-1970)	A 16.2 B 76.2
			(1971-1980)	A 11.2 B 82.7
			Yugoslavia (1961-1970)	A — B 100.0

[a] The figures indicate the percentage of dwellings of total future housing requirements: A — to be replaced; B — to be constructed as a result of the natural increase of households, taking into account internal migration. The difference between the sum of these two figures and 100 represents the remainder of future housing requirements.
[b] Great Britain only.
[c] Including dwelling shortage.
[d] Requirements arising from internal migration are partly included in replacement requirements.
[e] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in replacement requirements.
[f] Urban areas only.

housebuilding rate which would be high enough to meet estimated future housing requirements and to eliminate the dwelling shortage during the period of estimate. Any direct comparison in this respect is difficult to make, especially because of differences in the reliability of estimates and in the periods of estimate. In addition, some countries made alternative calculations, i.e. lower and higher estimates. However, since practically all countries to some extent underestimated their housing requirements, only maximum estimates are here taken into account.

The highest housebuilding rate, i.e. the average annual number of dwellings per thousand inhabitants to meet future housing requirements and eliminate dwelling shortages during the indicated period, would need to be achieved in the following countries:

		In the period :
Czechoslovakia	11.4	1966 to 1970
	8.7	1966 to 1980
Finland	12.7	1966 to 1970
	10.3	1966 to 1980
France	11.3	1966 to 1980
Italy	11.2	1966 to 1970
Norway	12.2	1966 to 1970
	11.4	1966 to 1980
Poland	10.9	1966 to 1985
Spain	11.7	1966 to 1971
Sweden	13.6	1966 to 1975
USSR (urban areas)	13.4	1966 to 1970
	13.2	1971 to 1980
United Kingdom (Great Britain only)	17.0	1966 to 1970

However, it cannot realistically be expected that all the above-mentioned countries will be in a position to reach the indicated rates, in particular those shown for the years up to 1970. Having regard to the development of housebuilding rates in the preceding five years (tables D.4 and C.6), for instance, in Poland the output of housing construction would need to be almost doubled. In Sweden and the USSR, where existing housebuilding rates are much nearer to those required, estimated housing needs could be met.

In other countries, the rate required is not over 3.0 dwellings per thousand inhabitants more than that achieved in the period 1961 to 1965. It may be anticipated, therefore, that here also, despite many difficulties, estimated future housing requirements could be met, and the estimated dwelling shortage eliminated, during the period of estimate.

Chapter IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to elaborate an analysis of the recent housing situation, dwelling shortages and tentative future normative housing requirements with the widest possible all-European coverage. In doing so the main aim was to disseminate information and share experience gained in different countries on methods, criteria and norms employed in estimating dwelling shortages and future housing requirements and to highlight those methods which were likely to give more accurate results. In addition, the aim was to analyse the estimated dwelling shortages and future housing requirements by individual countries, and to consider the implications of these estimates on the future housebuilding rates that would have to be attained if both estimated dwelling shortages and tentative future normative housing requirements were fully included in housing construction programmes.

Scope and coverage of the study

The scope of the present study was confined to the recent housing situation and housing requirements in the more limited sense of these terms, i.e., only accommodation for the population living in private households, thus excluding an analysis of the housing situation of institutional households. In addition, the estimates of dwelling shortages and future normative housing requirements were expressed solely in terms of number of dwellings without attempting to determine the required size distribution of dwellings.

The elaboration of this study was based mostly on national monographs or other material supplied by countries and to some extent information readily available to the secretariat. The completeness and the quality of the material, however, vary from country to country. Moreover, for a number of countries little information of the kind required was available owing to the lack of some basic statistical material or to other difficulties. That is why the analysis of some problems and the presentation of synoptic information on different items are not given for a certain number of countries. The limitation of coverage does not, of course, reduce the utility or timeliness of this study.

A. Summary of the analysis

Housing situation

The wide differences in the quality and relative quantity of the dwelling-stock had their origins, going as far back as before the Second World War, in differences in economic, social and demographic development. Generally, countries that had passed through a period of rapid industrialization, and consequently of urbanization, in the earlier periods had a more plentiful supply of housing than those that had begun their industrialization much later. Moreover, the housing-stock of the latter countries, namely the USSR and most of the other socialist countries of eastern Europe and Greece, suffered greater destruction during the war than that of the western European countries, industrialized earlier. The gap between the housing standards of those two groups of countries was therefore widened. As well as having had a relatively poor housing-stock before the War and suffered heavy war destruction, a number of countries — again mainly the socialist countries of eastern Europe — pursued a policy of rapid industrialization after the war, consequently postponing somewhat the fulfilling of housing requirements on a larger scale. That was why in some countries, mainly Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia, post-war housebuilding rates were rather low. In France, where priority was given to the reconstruction of the national economy and to further rapid industrialization, the post-war housebuilding rates were also relatively low.

The improvement of the housing situation during the first post-war years was not sufficient in practically any European country because Governments had to solve as a matter of urgency problems connected with reconstruction of national economies more or less disrupted during the war. Relatively greater albeit still inadequate progress was made principally by countries whose economy had been less severely disrupted by the war and by those that were already highly industrialized at the time (table D.4).

A considerable and steady increase in the housebuilding rate was achieved by most European countries in the 1950s, i.e. in the period when rapid economic progress was recorded. Great efforts to improve the housing situation in this period were made notably by the USSR, where the housebuilding rate increased to a striking extent (from 6.6 dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants in 1953 to 12.9 in 1959), followed by Western Germany (where the housebuilding rate within the same period ranged between 9.5 and 11.2 dwellings) and Sweden (between 7.2 and 9.3 dwellings). Some countries, however, still had a very low housebuilding rate, mainly for the reasons mentioned above (table D.4).

While the quality and relative quantity of the dwelling-stock vary widely from one country to another, owing mainly to differences in past history and amount of war damage, the standards of dwellings constructed in the

1950s vary much less because of the similarity in the long-term housing aims of Governments. For instance, around 1960 (at the census date), in Austria only 30 % of the dwelling-stock was provided with bath or shower but more than 80 % of new dwellings constructed in the 1950s have this equipment. In Belgium, the figures are respectively 24 % and over 80 %, in Czechoslovakia 33 % and about 75 %, in Norway 45 % and over 90 %, and so on. A similar situation exists with regard to other equipment (tables B.6 and D.5).

In the 1960s the housebuilding rate continued to be relatively high in most European countries. In 1965 the highest figure was reached in Sweden, where 12.5 new dwellings per thousand inhabitants were completed. In Switzerland this rate was as high as 10.1, in Western Germany 10.0, in the USSR 9.7 and in the Netherlands 9.4. In 1966 the housebuilding rate in Europe as a whole was practically the same as in 1965. In 1966 the highest housebuilding rate was again reached in Sweden, with 12.4 dwellings per thousand inhabitants. In Western Germany the rate was 10.1, in the Netherlands 9.8, in the USSR 9.7 and in Switzerland 9.6 (table D.4). It was estimated that in the 1960s the highest annual average increases of dwelling-stock per thousand inhabitants were achieved in the USSR (about 3.0 per cent of the dwelling-stock) and in Western Germany (2.0 % of the dwelling-stock). In other countries this improvement was relatively low, for instance in Belgium, Ireland, Poland and Portugal (table B.8). When comparing countries in this respect, however, account should be taken not only of the housebuilding rate achieved, of losses from the dwelling-stock and of population increase, but also of the quantity of dwelling-stock available per thousand inhabitants at the beginning of the period under review.

Estimated dwelling shortage at the last census date

Methods employed by countries in estimating dwelling shortages consisted generally in determining the total dwelling-stock available for households and the number of households that were assumed to require a separate dwelling. The quantitative dwelling shortage was then obtained by deducting the stock of dwellings from the requirements. These calculations were based largely on data derived from recent housing and population censuses. The possibility of using this method and the results obtained depend largely on the definition of both "housing-unit" and "household" applied by countries in their censuses.

In countries where both these concepts were defined independently, it was possible to use the above-mentioned method. However, in countries where these definitions equate the household with the housing-unit, or conversely the housing-unit with the household, certain adaptations of census data had to be made or, alternatively, another method used. For these among other reasons, a number of countries did not undertake any calculation of dwelling shortages at the census date but took them into account when estimating future housing requirements, considering this approach more logical and justified.

Even if both concepts were defined independently, there are certain differences between countries, mainly as to the definitions of types of both housing-unit and household. For this reason, norms applied by countries for estimating dwelling shortages vary considerably. In addition, these norms reflect the special nature of housing conditions, living habits, economic and social development and very often also the possibilities of increasing current housebuilding rates in the country concerned. It follows that a direct comparison of countries in this respect is hardly possible. Nevertheless it may be seen that many countries underestimated their dwellings hortages because they omitted some significant elements (table C.2).

For instance, most countries did not take into account the need to provide new accommodation for households which, because of dwelling shortages, were living in rustic, improvised or mobile housing units or in units not intended for human habitation.

Only France and the Netherlands counted in their estimates households living in institutional housing-units (e.g. hotels) because of dwelling shortages. The value of this element, however, varies widely: in France it accounted for 15 % of the total dwelling shortage (table C.2) and in the Netherlands only 1 %.

Most countries calculated their dwelling shortage on the basis of information for the country as a whole. This method led also to some underestimation. An illustration of this is given by Austria, where dwelling shortages were calculated separately for each community and then, from their total, the dwelling shortage for the country as a whole was obtained. The result was about 2 % higher than estimates based on data for the country as a whole.

The relatively highest estimated dwelling shortage was in Turkey, where nearly 60 dwellings per thousand inhabitants were lacking; in Italy, the figure is 40.8, in Czechoslovakia 35.8, in the USSR (urban areas only) 30.0, in Hungary 25.8, in Yugoslavia 24.8, in France 23.9, in Norway 23.7, in Poland 21.5 and in Finland 19.8 (table C.1).

Future normative housing requirements

Future housing requirements consist of: (i) replacement requirements arising from: demolition of dwellings unfit for habitation; demolition of dwellings (even if fit for habitation) to make way for development of the national economy; natural catastrophes such as fire and floods; and conversion of two or more dwellings into one large dwelling, or of dwellings to non-residential use; (ii) requirements arising from future household formation; (iii) requirements resulting from external and internal migration; and (iv) requirements for creating a reserve of vacant dwellings, desirable for a normal operation of the housing market.

When estimating replacement requirements of dwellings unfit for habitation, four different sources, in general, were used. Most countries based their calculations on data obtained from housing censuses, appropriately classified by factors generally determining the unfitness of dwellings, e.g. age, construction material used, internal equipment, type of building, type of community (urban/rural) in which the dwellings were located, etc. Four countries, i.e. Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Turkey,

derived their estimates of unfit dwellings from the results of special sample housing surveys carried out with the help of specialists ascertaining on the spot the actual quality of dwellings included in the sample. Hungary and Ireland based their calculations on information obtained from local authorities. Malta and Norway projected future dwelling losses on the basis of data on losses in the dwelling-stock incurred in recent years.

When calculating replacement housing requirements, most countries took into account both the number of dwellings unfit for habitation at the beginning of the period of estimate and that likely to become unfit in the future, but Austria and Czechoslovakia included only the former, thus obviously considerably underestimating their replacement needs.

Criteria and norms used by countries for determining dwellings as unfit for habitation vary also considerably, depending on the quality of the dwelling-stock and to a certain extent on the living, social, economic and weather conditions prevailing in the country concerned as well as on the possibilities of the construction industry to increase its output of new houses during the period of estimate. Thus, for instance in France it was estimated that, as regards dwellings built before 1871, half of those in rural communities and two-thirds of those in urban areas create present replacement needs; three-quarters of the remaining dwellings built before 1871 are due to be demolished by 1978. In Turkey, dwellings more than 60 years old in urban areas and 40 years in rural areas are counted as not suitable for housing occupation.

Dwellings unfit for habitation account for a substantial proportion of the replacement requirements which all countries took into consideration, even if to a varying extent. However, a number of countries did not include in their estimated replacement requirements those losses arising from demolition of dwellings (even if fit for habitation) which are due to urban renewal and economic development, and nearly half of the countries did not take into account necessary replacements arising from natural catastrophes and/or from conversions of two or more dwellings into one large dwelling or of dwellings to non-residential use (table C.5).

The analysis showed that there was little relationship between the estimated average annual replacement rate and the age structure of the dwelling-stock. For example, Finland, Norway, Poland and Sweden, despite a relatively young dwelling-stock, counted on a much higher replacement rate than countries with older dwelling-stock. The latter countries obviously gave priority in their estimates to eliminating the dwelling shortage as soon as possible, while the replacement needs were partly postponed to future decades.

The accuracy of estimates of housing requirements arising from future household formation clearly depends on how realistically and in what detail population projections by age, sex and marital status have been made. It is most important in these projections to forecast correctly the development of mortality and nuptiality rates, because these have a decisive influence on estimates of future household formation for periods of ten to twenty years ahead.

There are generally three methods used by countries for estimating future household formation, namely, those based on the average size of household, the average ratio of married women, and the headship rate. The choice depends mostly on the information available from population censuses and demographic statistics.

The simplest method, i.e. the method based on the average size of a household, was used by Switzerland, Turkey and the USSR, taking into account a possible decrease in the size of a household and some other aspects. But a very small error in the estimate of the future average size of a household would in turn cause considerable inaccuracy in estimating future housing requirements. The main drawback of this method is that it is based on averages for the whole population, taking insufficient account of the changes in population structure that bring about different patterns of household formation.

Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands based their estimates on the average ratio of married women for different age groups. The greater part (about three-quarters) of future households created by married couples can be reliably estimated by this method. However, the estimated number of other households is far less correct because changes in their structure cannot be taken fully into account.

Most countries calculated their estimates of future household formation by means of the headship rate method, which, if based on detailed data on the existing and estimated structure of population, guarantees the maximum degree of accuracy possible. The problem is to fix such groups of population (by sex, age and marital status) so as to create the most appropriate basis for estimates of future household formation. A still more serious problem, however, is to forecast realistically future changes of headship rates, allowing for expected economic and social development and for a rise in income level.

In general, higher normative housing requirements arising from future household formation were estimated by countries with a rapid growth of population of household-forming age. However, the reliability of these estimates vary from country to country, depending on the precision of the methods used or the particular assumptions applied in forecasting future household formation. For instance, appreciable inaccuracy in this respect occurred in countries where the estimates were based on the assumption that the existing mortality rate would remain unchanged for some time to come. This assumption does not seem to be warranted, since mortality rates are declining steadily throughout the world because of economic, social and health improvements.

Future housing requirements arising from internal or external migration, or both, and requirements for creating a sufficient reserve of vacant dwellings were estimated only by some countries. Methods used for this purpose were rather simple.

B. Conclusions

A number of conclusions have emerged from the foregoing analysis of the housing situation and estimated

normative housing requirements and from the examination given in this report of the methods and norms applied by countries for these estimates. The more important conclusions are given below.

The methodology for surveying a country's housing situation and estimating dwelling shortages and future housing requirements, which was elaborated and agreed upon under the auspices of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,[10] seemed to be of great help to most countries in developing their own methods in this field. A number of countries undertook a relatively thorough analysis of their housing situation and applied refined methods for estimating their normative housing requirements; others continued to use rather simple and therefore less precise methods. However, there are still countries which have not made any estimations of their housing requirements so far.

The analysis of the recent housing situation and future normative housing requirements have shown that, where the required statistics (i.e. housing censuses, current housing statistics, special housing sample surveys and demographic statistics) were well developed and where the internationally agreed concepts, definitions and classifications were introduced in national statistical practice, more precise methods could usually be applied and consequently more accurate estimates of normative housing requirements obtained.

Despite the different methods applied by countries, the information received by the secretariat and the analysis carried out in this study have clearly indicated that an estimation of housing requirements can be obtained with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Such estimates are proving to be most useful to Governments in formulating housing and related policies and in establishing housing construction programmes. However, the study has also confirmed that, despite considerable differences in economic, social and housing conditions between countries, the essential components of normative housing requirements are very similar, although varying in importance; in general, therefore, a more uniform or common approach to estimating housing requirements is not only possible, but desirable. The main condition for achieving this objective is that countries should develop the statistics on which their estimates are based, and the techniques applied for the estimates, as far as possible according to the internationally agreed recommendations.

Although the same or similar methods could be employed by all countries in estimating their dwelling shortages and future housing requirements, the criteria and norms used for calculating these estimates do not lend themselves to international uniformity since they should reflect the particular traditions, the economic levels, the social and demographic development, the housing situation and other relevant conditions prevailing in the country concerned. For the sake of reliable estimates, it is imperative that these norms be established as realistically as possible, taking into account not only past experience by simple extrapolations but also, and perhaps above all, the actual housing requirements of households reflecting present living standards. The latter information can be obtained reliably mainly from special housing and sociological inquiries. In addition, since these norms should also reflect the special nature of the housing conditions, living habits, economic levels and social development prevailing in different areas of the country concerned, they should be established and the estimates made for different areas separately. More accurate estimates of housing requirements can then be obtained by totalling the results for individual areas.

Although countries applied different methods and norms when estimating their normative housing requirements, it was found, on the basis of information provided for the purpose of the present study, that most countries probably underestimated their real normative housing requirements because the methods adopted were not sufficiently precise; or, again, because the criteria used were too modest, or because of the omission of some essential elements, or for both reasons. Despite these underestimations, the results of the analysis reveal substantial housing requirements and serious associated problems in virtually all countries. These problems are, of course, of a different kind or degree, depending on the particular economic, social and demographic development in the country concerned.

Thus, it has emerged from the findings of the study that no country has yet attained a standard of housing which it could regard as sufficient or satisfactory, in spite of the great efforts exerted by countries during the 1950s and 1960s in order to improve their housing situation. Moreover, practically no country has achieved a house-building rate in the recent past which would be high enough, or at least relatively near to that which would be desirable, to meet estimated future normative housing requirements and to eliminate dwelling shortages over the period of estimate. Consequently, it may be assumed that, for many countries, the estimated normative housing requirements can hardly be fully included in realistic housing construction programmes.

These stark facts make it strikingly clear that the existing housing problems cannot be easily solved during only one or two decades; and that as soon as housing requirements estimated at present have been met, other and new housing needs will emerge. The main concern in any country should be, given its particular circumstances, to raise housing standards for all groups of population as high and as quickly as possible. More precise and more refined estimates of normative housing requirements would certainly help Governments in planning to achieve this goal.

Most countries with a higher increase of households, and particularly those having also a large proportion of old dwellings, stressed, in their estimates, the desirability of abolishing their housing shortages and of meeting future demographic housing requirements rather than replacement requirements.

This solution of acute housing problem has, however, its economic and social limits. The postponement of

[10] See *Techniques of Surveying a Country's Housing Situation, including Estimating of Current and Future Housing Requirements* (ST/ECE/HOU/6) United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E/Mim.33.

demolition results in rapidly rising expenditures on repairs, which in some cases may exceed the cost of new dwellings. Such a policy leads to the construction of large new housing centres and new towns with a one-sided population structure, characterized by an extremely high proportion of children and a low proportion of old people, and with a one-sided structure of dwellings, i.e. mainly for family households. This situation may bring about difficulties in the future, when the structure of population has changed owing to increasing age and the subsequent tendency of households to split up. Problems will arise mainly in providing inhabitants with communal facilities and with the types of dwellings corresponding to the changed needs. A further social implication of this policy is the growing gap between the living conditions of the people housed in the old dwellings and those of the people housed in the new dwellings. The tendency to postpone demolition also complicates the plans for urban renewal and slum clearance.

Finally, the following specific conclusion emerged from the analysis in the study. A direct statistical comparison of the housing situation or of the estimated normative housing requirements in different countries can seldom be reliable. An appraisal of the housing situation can be made only in connexion with an analysis of the past economic, social and demographic development and other relevant factors affecting the housing situation. Similarly, comparisons of estimated dwelling shortages and future normative housing requirements may not always be valid without prior analysis of the economic, social, housing and other associated conditions, as well as of the different methods and various norms employed and the types of element taken into account in making the estimates. The statistical data presented in this study must therefore be used with great caution and mainly only as an indication of general trends and the relative magnitudes of different elements in the housing situation, dwelling shortages and future housing requirements.

C. Recommendations

The analysis and evaluation of methods applied by countries in estimating their dwelling shortages and future normative housing requirements have shown that the methodology would require further improvement in order to obtain more complete and more precise results. Efforts to develop and refine the methodology should be made both on national and international levels. Some specific recommendations in this respect are mentioned below.

Estimates of dwelling shortages and future housing requirements made nationally and discussed in the present study have been expressed solely in quantitative terms, i.e. number of dwellings. However, in order to enable more detailed housing construction programmes to be drawn up, it would be desirable to express these estimates also in qualitative terms. It would seem useful, therefore, to develop a methodology of estimating current and future normative housing requirements in this respect. The most important factor in measuring qualitative housing requirements is obviously the distribution of dwellings by size. Other qualitative aspects that might possibly be examined could relate, for example, to internal equipment, type of dwellings (one- or two-dwelling houses, blocks or flats) and location of dwellings.

It has been found that some components of housing requirements were estimated by rather primitive methods, in particular, housing requirements arising from both internal and external migration and requirements for creating the reserve of vacant dwellings necessary for a normal functioning of the housing market. The results, therefore, cannot yet be regarded as reliable, and the methods call for considerable refinement.

For example, the techniques that need to be used in estimating the consequences of internal migration on housing requirements should provide replies to certain essential questions, such as: How should one define those regions where relatively short-distance migration does not create new housing requirements but results only in increased commuting to places of work? To what extent does migration give rise to virtually permanent vacancy of dwellings, and how should one distinguish such dwellings from temporarily vacant dwellings? To what extent does migration accelerate the splitting-up of households?

As to the methodology of estimating a reserve of vacant dwellings, a clear distinction should be made between vacant dwellings which are effectively in the housing market and those which are likely to remain empty because they are unfit for habitation, obsolete, or badly sited; and, finally, between seasonal and secondary dwellings.

Although, as pointed out in the study, no norms for estimating housing requirements could be agreed upon at the international level, the elaboration of principles for establishing national norms would be of great help to countries and could lead to better inter-country comparisons. This relates to all norms but in particular to the headship rate method for estimating future household formation. For example, for national purposes as well as for the purpose of better international comparisons, it would be desirable to standardize, internationally, the classification by groups of population (sex, age and marital status) for which the headship rates should be established.

The estimates of housing needs made by countries and used in this study relate to housing requirements of private households only. It would seem desirable also to take into account the housing needs of institutional households (housing for students, for the elderly, for handicapped persons, etc.) in a future study of this kind.

Economic growth and social development, including better transport facilities, encourage an increasing demand among certain people, particularly those living in towns and industrial centres, for a secondary or seasonal dwelling. This factor was considered by only a few countries in their estimates of housing needs. Since it may be supposed that the demand for secondary and seasonal dwellings will steadily increase, it would be desirable to include this factor also in future estimates.

It is suggested that the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should consider including in its long-term programme of work a project relating to the development and refinement of methodology for surveying the housing situation and estimating normative housing requirements, having regard to the experience of countries in this field and the advantages and disadvantages of the different methods applied. Special attention should be paid to a number of the recommendations listed above in this section of the report. Such improved methodology would be of great help to countries in estimating their housing needs more comprehensively and more precisely, and would undoubtedly also facilitate better inter-country comparisons.

Statistical tables

TABLE A.1

Population growth, 1920 to 1960, and projections for 1970 and 1980

(Thousands)

Country	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Europe (including USSR)	494 690	551 028	594 506	593 031	667 038	742 096	819 764
Europe (excluding USSR)	339 390	372 028	399 506	413 031	452 638	496 396	541 964
Western Europe	163 954	174 272	181 252	194 990	210 349	226 991	242 401
of which :							
Austria	6 455	6 684	6 705	6 935	7 048	7 365	7 671
Belgium	7 552	8 076	8 301	8 639	9 153	9 580	10 100
Denmark	3 243	3 542	3 832	4 271	4 581	4 940	5 328
Finland	3 133	3 449	3 698	4 009	4 430	4 774	5 055
France [a]	39 000	41 610	41 000	41 740	45 684	50 014	54 031
Ireland	3 103	2 927	2 958	2 969	2 832	2 967 [b]	3 363 [c]
Netherlands	6 820	7 884	8 879	10 114	11 480	13 070	15 260
Norway	2 635	2 807	2 973	3 265	3 581	3 895	4 270
Sweden	5 876	6 131	6 356	7 014	7 480	7 920	8 375
Switzerland	3 881	4 059	4 234	4 715	5 429	6 240	6 250
United Kingdom [d]	44 100	46 100	48 226	50 616	52 559	56 606	61 223
of which :							
Great Britain	..	..	46 927	49 239	51 085	55 078	59 565
Western Germany	35 000	37 500	40 600	47 847	53 224	56 600	58 500
Others [e]	3 156	3 503	3 487	2 805	2 919	3 020	2 975
Southern Europe	83 326	93 364	103 912	112 965	126 904	143 981	163 555
of which :							
Greece	5 078	6 447	7 410	7 566	8 327	8 920	9 500
Italy [f]	37 006	40 293	43 840	46 603	49 642	52 900	56 400
Portugal	6 000	6 804	7 696	8 405	8 826	9 320	9 750
Spain	21 196	23 445	25 757	27 868	30 303	33 609	36 000
Turkey	13 000	15 100	17 821	20 947	27 818	36 602	48 478
Others [g]	1 046	1 275	1 388	1 576	1 988	2 630	3 427
Eastern Europe	92 110	104 392	114 342	105 076	115 385	125 424	136 008
of which :							
Bulgaria	4 847	5 771	6 368	7 273	7 906	8 623	9 288
Czechoslovakia	12 979	13 964	14 713	12 389	13 654	14 675	15 800
Eastern Germany	14 300	15 400	16 800	18 388	17 241	17 400	17 600
Hungary	7 950	8 649	9 280	9 334	9 984	10 325	10 700
Poland	27 177 [h]	32 107 [i]	34 849 [j]	25 035	29 795	33 430	37 620
Romania	12 407	14 141	15 907	16 311	18 403	20 300	22 250
Yugoslavia [f]	12 450	14 360	16 425	16 346	18 402	20 671	22 750
USSR	155 300	179 000	195 000	180 000	214 400	245 700	277 800
United States	106 782	123 616	132 594	152 271	180 676	207 552	240 893

Sources: World Population Prospects as assessed in 1963 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XIII.2); for Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, data supplied directly by Governments.

[a] The projections for 1970 and 1980 are calculated on the hypothesis of decreasing mortality and constant fecundity; migrations are not taken into account.

[b] 1971 instead of 1970.

[c] 1981 instead of 1980.

[d] Data for 1920 and 1930 are official estimates.

[e] Channel Islands, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Isle of Man, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, West Berlin.

[f] Estimates for 1920, 1930 and 1940 have been adjusted for the present territory.

[g] Albania, Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See, Malta and Gozo, San Marino.

[h] 1921 instead of 1920, and territory as at 31.III.1938.

[i] 1931 instead of 1930, and territory as at 31.III.1938.

[j] 1938 (official estimate) instead of 1940.

TABLE A.2

Percentage increases of population, 1920 to 1960, and projections for 1970 and 1980

Country	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1960-1980
Europe (including USSR)	11.4	7.9	— 0.3	12.5	11.2	10.5	22.9
Europe (excluding USSR)	9.6	7.4	3.4	9.6	9.7	9.2	19.7
Western Europe . . .	6.3	4.0	7.6	7.9	7.9	6.8	15.2
of which :							
Austria	3.5	0.3	3.4	1.6	4.5	4.1	8.8
Belgium	6.9	2.8	3.1	5.9	4.7	5.4	10.3
Denmark	9.2	8.2	11.5	7.3	7.8	7.8	16.3
Finland	10.1	7.2	8.4	10.5	7.8	5.9	14.1
France	6.7	— 1.5	1.8	9.4	9.5	8.0	18.3
Ireland	— 5.7	1.1	0.6	— 4.6	4.8	13.3	18.7
Netherlands	15.6	12.6	13.9	13.5	13.9	16.8	32.9
Norway	6.5	5.9	9.8	9.7	8.8	9.6	19.2
Sweden	4.3	3.7	10.4	6.6	5.9	5.7	12.0
Switzerland	4.6	4.3	11.4	15.1	14.9	0.2	15.1
United Kingdom .	4.5	4.6	5.0	3.8	7.7	8.2	16.5
of which :							
Great Britain . . .	. .	. .	4.9	3.7	7.8	8.1	16.6
Western Germany .	7.1	8.3	17.8	11.2	6.3	3.4	9.9
Others	11.0	— 0.5	— 20.0	4.1	3.5	— 1.5	1.9
Southern Europe . .	12.0	11.3	8.7	12.3	13.5	13.6	28.9
of which :							
Greece	27.0	14.9	2.1	10.1	7.1	6.5	14.1
Italy	8.9	8.7	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	13.6
Portugal	13.4	13.1	9.2	5.0	5.6	4.6	10.5
Spain	10.6	9.9	8.2	8.7	10.9	7.1	18.8
Turkey	16.2	18.0	17.5	32.8	31.6	32.4	74.3
Others	21.9	8.9	13.5	26.1	32.3	30.3	72.3
Eastern Europe . . .	13.3	9.5	— 8.1	9.8	8.7	8.4	17.9
of which :							
Bulgaria.	19.1	10.3	14.2	8.7	9.1	7.7	17.5
Czechoslovakia . .	7.6	5.4	— 15.8	10.2	7.5	7.7	15.7
Eastern Germany .	7.7	9.1	9.5	— 6.2	0.9	1.2	2.1
Hungary	8.8	7.3	0.6	7.0	3.4	3.6	7.2
Poland	18.1	8.5	— 28.2	19.0	12.2	12.5	26.3
Romania	14.0	12.5	2.5	12.8	10.3	9.6	14.7
Yugoslavia	15.3	14.5	— 0.5	12.6	12.3	10.1	10.1
USSR	15.3	8.9	— 7.7	19.1	15.0	13.0	29.9
United States	15.8	7.3	14.8	18.7	14.9	16.1	33.3

Note. The percentage increases have been calculated on the basis of data given in table A.1

TABLE A.3

Projections of total population and of population aged 20 years and over

Country	Code [a]	Thousands			Percentage increases		
		1.I.1966	1.I.1971	1.I.1976	1966-1971	1971-1976	1966-1976
Austria	A	7 272.7	7 397.1	7 548.0	1.71	2.04	3.79
	B	5 062.8	5 048.5	5 031.9	— 0.28	— 0.33	— 0.61
Belgium	A	9 386.2	9 621.1	9 886.2	2.50	2.75	5.33
	B	6 539.8	6 751.1	6 947.9	3.23	2.91	6.24
Bulgaria	A	8 270.3	8 621.0	8 976.5	4.24	4.12	8.54
	B	5 542.1	5 825.1	6 160.1	5.11	5.75	11.12
Czechoslovakia	A	14 196.6	14 680.4	15 241.3	3.41	3.82	7.36
	B	9 344.5	9 937.4	10 474.0	6.34	5.40	12.09
Denmark	A	4 721.5	4 876.7	5 030.8	3.29	3.16	6.55
	B	3 200.7	3 343.1	3 424.3	4.45	2.43	6.99
Eastern Germany	A	17 287.4	17 403.6	17.505.0	0.67	0.58	1.26
	B	12 271.0	12 107.3	12 225.3	— 1.33	0.97	— 0.37
Finland	A	4 619.1	4 777.8	4 914.5	3.44	2.86	6.39
	B	2 878.0	3 119.5	3 283.2	8.39	5.25	14.08
France	A	49 150.2	50 190.0	52 129.7	2.11	3.86	6.06
	B	32 890.5	33 773.9	35 312.0	2.69	4.55	7.36
Greece [b]	A	8 639.7	8 995.8	9 323.4	4.12	3.64	7.91
	B	5 728.4	6 118.4	6 455.6	6.81	5.51	12.69
Hungary	A	10 488.8	10 883.7	11 304.4	3.76	3.86	7.78
	B	6 927.6	7 202.7	7 555.2	3.97	4.89	9.06
Ireland	A	2 881.0	2 967.0	3 123.0	2.98	5.26	8.40
	B	1 722.0	1 774.0	1 845.0	3.02	4.00	7.14
Italy	A	53 017.0	54 836.0	56 544.0	3.43	3.11	6.65
	B	36 153.0	38 006.0	39 321.0	5.12	3.46	8.76
Netherlands [b]	A	12 204.8	13 066.7	14 104.4	7.06	7.94	15.56
	B	7 574.4	8 265.6	8 852.1	9.13	7.10	16.87
Norway	A	3 750.7	3 917.1	4 096.5	4.44	4.58	9.22
	B	2 506.1	2 642.4	2 750.9	5.44	4.11	9.77
Poland	A	31 551	33 430.0	35 480.0	5.96	6.13	12.45
	B	18 874	20 790.0	23 070.0	10.15	10.97	22.23
Portugal	A	9 245.7	9 449.2	9 663.3	2.20	2.27	4.52
	B	5 914.2	6 146.2	6 380.5	3.92	3.81	7.88
Romania [c]	A	19 325.0	20.300.0	21 250.0	5.05	4.68	9.96
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	A	31 728.0	33 102.0	34 515.0	4.33	4.27	8.78
	B	20 744.0	21 492.0	22 159.0	3.61	3.10	6.82
Sweden	A	7 739.3	7 966.0	8 190.0	2.93	2.81	5.82
	B	5 521.2	5 764.5	5 904.2	4.41	2.42	6.94
Switzerland	A	5 330.3	5 476.3	5 623.9	2.74	2.69	5.51
	B	3 689.1	3 839.5	3 964.0	4.08	3.24	7.45
Turkey	A	31 566.0	35 985.0	41 101.0	14.00	14.22	30.21
	B	16 053.0	18.300.0	20.902.0	14.00	14.22	30.21
United Kingdom [d]	A	54 965.0	56 606.0	58 907.0	2.99	4.06	7.17
	B	37 803.0	38 852.0	39 493.0	2.77	1.65	4.47
of which : Great Britain [e]	A	53 414.0	55 515.0	57 766.0	3.93	4.05	8.15
	B	36 845.0	38 058.0	38.660.0	3.29	1.58	4.93
Western Germany	A	54 448.0	55 463.0	56 159.0	1.86	1.25	3.14
	B	38 481.0	38 841.0	39 210.0	0.94	0.95	1.89
Yugoslavia [e]	A	19 758.0	20 903.0	21 943.0	5.80	4.97	11.06
	B	12 099.0	13 124.0	14 221.0	8.47	8.36	17 54
United States	A	195 041.0	209 810.0	227 464.0	7.57	8.41	16.62
	B	117 871.0	128 463.0	140 246	8.99	9.17	18.98

Sources: Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, *Demographic Trends, 1956-1976, in Western Europe and in the United States*, (Paris, 1961); for Austria, France, Ireland the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom, data supplied directly by Governments; for Bulgaria: *Statistika*, 3/1960; for Czechoslovakia: *Demografie*, Volume 8, No. 2, 1966; for Eastern Germany: *Statistische Praxis* IX/1962; for Finland: *Bulletin of Statistics* No. 10/1963; for Greece: *Demographic Trends and Population Projections of Greece, 1960-1985* — Z:5 Methodological Studies (Athens, 1966); for Hungary: *Demográfia*, 1/1958; for Romania: *World Population Prospects as assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XIII.2); for Yugoslavia: *Stanovništvo*, 1/III/1963.

[a] A = total population; B = population aged 20 years and over.

[b] 1 January of 1965, 1970 and 1975, respectively.

[c] Middle of 1965, 1970 and 1975, respectively.

[d] Middle of 1966, 1970 and 1975, respectively.

[e] Middle of 1966, 1971 and 1976, respectively.

TABLE A.4

Married persons, by sex and age, per thousand of population in the respective group

Country	Date	Code [a]	Total	Age groups				
				15-19	20-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over
Austria	1.VI.1951	T	441.0	18.8	242.7	615.8	735.9	444.6
		M	471.5	3.3	157.7	542.7	835.9	668.1
		F	414.8	34.8	328.0	633.7	654.7	284.5
	21.III.1961	T	453.8	32.3	290.7	730.3	745.3	442.3
		M	486.2	6.4	178.8	697.7	855.0	698.2
		F	425.4	59.0	408.3	763.0	659.9	282.3
Belgium	31.XII.1947	T	497.9	26.4	322.9	729.5	806.2	489.0
		M	505.7	7.1	218.3	686.8	845.4	621.5
		F	490.4	45.9	432.6	773.6	768.8	378.2
	31.XII.1961	T	512.9	31.7	426.4	824.7	826.3	500.6
		M	524.3	6.3	292.3	787.6	866.4	667.0
		F	502.0	58.1	561.5	861.9	788.2	378.3
Bulgaria	31.XII.1946	T	500.7	101.9	533.6	862.8	878.1	546.2
		M	498.4	53.8	416.0	840.2	927.2	713.9
		F	503.0	151.6	652.5	885.4	839.2	395.7
	1.XII.1956	T	545.8	118.6	546.4	882.1	903.2	591.1
		M	545.2	50.3	381.7	864.2	995.8	797.6
		F	546.3	188.3	711.3	900.0	860.6	426.6
Czechoslovakia	22.V.1947	T	463.3	30.0	298.8	723.6	805.1	469.8
		M	474.7	4.0	148.2	665.7	886.2	678.2
		F	452.6	56.4	444.1	779.2	737.7	308.7
	1.IV.1961	T	489.0	46.5	456.1	837.7	825.1	469.8
		M	499.0	7.7	256.0	795.4	893.7	719.4
		F	475.8	86.4	660.8	879.6	761.8	301.8
Denmark	7.XI.1950	T	461.0	23.4	320.9	735.6	786.7	497.1
		M	464.7	2.1	174.0	678.9	836.8	632.9
		F	457.9	45.3	468.4	791.5	738.8	375.4
	26.IX.1960	T	470.8	25.7	371.2	779.4	797.2	506.7
		M	474.5	3.7	221.8	724.5	836.2	659.3
		F	467.1	48.7	522.1	833.5	759.8	376.0
Finland	31.XI.1950	T	394.5	26.4	306.0	699.0	727.9	389.9
		M	411.7	10.0	211.0	679.7	827.6	632.2
		F	378.9	43.2	403.2	716.2	643.3	245.2
	31.XII.1960	T	406.0	30.6	346.0	727.2	749.2	399.9
		M	420.9	11.5	245.3	688.9	835.2	654.4
		F	392.2	50.4	450.3	766.6	676.7	248.7
France	10.V.1954	T	467.4	17.7	304.4	746.0	779.2	444.9
		M	487.2	3.5	180.9	700.8	836.1	683.0
		F	449.2	32.2	422.1	791.6	727.5	294.7
	7.III.1962	T	465.6	17.7	291.4	758.7	800.3	462.5
		M	479.5	3.6	154.6	698.9	838.0	704.8
		F	452.4	32.5	438.5	821.2	764.2	317.4
Greece	7.IV.1951	T	377.6	29.4	205.3	581.0	790.4	506.5
		M	380.1	11.6	113.0	486.0	864.3	756.8
		F	375.2	47.1	293.9	666.0	722.9	308.9
	19.III.1961	T	437.4	33.5	224.8	642.1	820.5	395.0
		M	440.1	10.9	107.1	562.5	887.0	434.1
		F	434.8	56.3	342.0	715.8	758.8	340.9

TABLE A.4 *(continued)*

Country	Date	Code [a]	Total	Age groups				
				15-19	20-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over
Hungary	1.I.1949	T	463.3	62.3	382.8	705.4	791.8	481.5
		M	475.9	11.3	240.9	661.3	878.0	719.1
		F	451.7	113.6	518.9	744.8	716.4	293.9
	1.I.1960	T	505.7	78.7	485.0	842.0	818.8	485.0
		M	523.1	12.4	288.0	819.8	904.7	736.8
		F	489.5	145.6	670.9	863.2	742.3	303.7
Ireland	8.IV.1951	T	308.3	6.1	110.9	429.0	624.5	393.8
		M	297.9	1.3	51.0	322.5	620.2	499.2
		F	319.2	11.3	176.2	536.7	629.0	292.6
	9.IV.1961	T	327.1	6.3	144.8	522.4	660.6	391.5
		M	320.2	1.7	74.1	418.5	656.1	516.6
		F	334.0	11.1	217.5	624.2	665.2	278.8
Italy	4.XI.1951	T	417.9	70.9	207.1	627.7	787.0	487.5
		M	424.1	4.2	92.3	557.0	862.2	672.2
		F	412.0	37.7	322.5	693.2	719.6	335.6
	15.X.1961	T	452.8	30.7 [b]	244.3 [c]	667.0	807.6	498.2
		M	461.8	6.9 [b]	106.3 [c]	592.7	876.6	708.8
		F	444.1	55.2 [b]	385.2 [c]	740.8	743.8	344.2
Netherlands [d]	31.XII.1947	T	418.2	..	198.9	669.6	813.6	521.2
		M	419.1	3.4	118.5	626.3	860.7	626.0
		F	417.3	23.2	280.0	712.1	768.7	425.6
	31.XII.1960	T	448.4	15.5	254.1	769.0	847.5	555.5
		M	449.7	3.8	142.9	716.4	893.0	687.0
		F	447.2	28.4	369.1	822.2	804.4	440.3
Norway	1.XII.1950	T	437.6	16.7	225.6	636.6	746.3	464.8
		M	441.1	3.4	117.9	563.4	794.6	582.7
		F	434.2	30.4	338.4	711.4	700.2	348.8
	1.II.1960	T	464.4	26.4	346.5	750.6	787.3	487.1
		M	465.8	6.4	206.6	670.8	816.3	636.4
		F	463.0	47.4	490.7	833.3	758.9	364.5
Poland	1.XII.1950	T	417.0	44.3	372.5	731.9	—— 579.2 ——	
		M	400.2	15.9	251.4	728.9	—— 800.8 ——	
		F	436.0	72.9	462.2	734.4	—— 423.3 ——	
	6.XII.1960	T	441.9	44.4	444.4	815.4	794.5 [e]	336.6 [f]
		M	458.4	8.0	274.6	790.3	919.5 [e]	678.1 [f]
		F	426.7	81.3	579.0	839.5	690.1 [e]	188.5 [f]
Portugal	1.XII.1950	T	379.8	23.3	251.8	660.4	748.1	452.0
		M	388.1	6.0	159.9	645.2	824.7	665.1
		F	372.1	40.5	343.3	675.0	683.0	313.9
	15.XII.1960	T	461.6	27.2	287.1	703.3	777.8	484.1
		M	463.0	6.8	190.1	688.9	844.6	692.2
		F	460.2	46.9	375.8	716.7	719.1	347.8
Romania	21.II.1956	T	482.0	91.0	459.0	..	..	546.0 [g]
		M	493.0	30.0	282.0	..	..	788.0 [g]
		F	471.0	152.0	639.0	..	..	372.0 [g]
Sweden	31.XII.1950	T	461.6	19.8	275.4	686.4	753.1	457.7
		M	463.0	3.2	153.8	609.3	789.7	585.4
		F	460.2	36.8	397.7	765.0	717.4	346.8
	1.XI.1960	T	475.5	16.6	308.4	738.5	778.5	475.7
		M	476.5	2.5	185.4	664.9	796.4	619.3
		F	474.6	31.2	434.3	812.4	760.6	354.7
Switzerland	1.XII.1950	T	430.4	6.5	180.1	623.0	746.8	443.1
		M	447.4	0.7	96.1	573.1	812.3	622.6
		F	414.6	12.2	257.5	670.6	688.0	308.7
	1 XII.1960	T	447.9	9.8	237.6	690.3	815.2	464.0
		M	462.9	1.4	138.0	638.2	833.3	662.2
		F	433.5	18.6	342.4	744.3	717.3	322.9

TABLE A.4 *(continued)*

Country	Date	Code [a]	Total	Age groups				
				15-19	20-24	25-34	35-64	65 and over
United Kingdom	8.IV.1951	T	494.8	23.9	350.8	748.8	794.2	472.5
		M	512.5	5.1	229.6	708.7	857.3	653.6
		F	478.4	42.2	465.3	787.7	737.2	346.1
	23.IV.1961	T	504.3	37.5	433.4	802.7	817.2	471.9
		M	519.6	11.0	304.6	756.0	863.2	691.7
		F	490.0	64.8	564.1	850.4	774.0	334.8
Western Germany	13.IX.1950	T	456.5	13.1	241.1	635.1	783.6	493.1
		M	479.7	2.1	164.2	613.6	881.3	678.8
		F	436.0	24.5	316.6	651.1	704.2	341.0
	6.VI.1961	T	488.7	26.7	322.0	806.1	786.7	483.4
		M	516.4	3.9	203.9	807.8	903.9	716.5
		F	463.9	50.6	446.1	804.3	695.1	325.9

Sources: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1958* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XIII.1); *Population Structure in European Countries* (ST/ECE/HOU/21), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E/Mim.11; for France, Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, *Recensement général de la population de mai 1954 — Résultats du sondage au 1/20e* and *Recensement général de la population de 1962 — Résultats du sondage 1/20e* (Paris, 1956 and 1964); for Italy, information supplied by the Central Statistical Office; for the United Kingdom, Central Statistical Office, *Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1966* (London, 1966); for Austria, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland, information supplied by Governments.

[a] T = total; M = males; F = females.
[b] Age group 14-20 instead of 15-19.
[c] Age group 21-24 instead of 20-24.
[d] As the censuses are taken on 31 May and not on 31 December, the following classification has been taken: 0-20.4; 20.4-25.4; 25.4-34.4, etc.
[e] 35-70 instead of 35-65.
[f] 70 and over instead of 65 and over.
[g] 60 and over instead of 65 and over.

TABLE A.5

Expectation of life at birth date, by sex

(Years)

Country	Year of birth	Males	Females
Austria	1949-1951	61.9	67.0
	1960	65.6	72.0
Belgium	1946-1949	62.0	67.3
	1959-1963	67.7	73.5
Bulgaria	1956-1957	64.2	67.7
	1960-1962	67.8	71.3
Czechoslovakia	1949-1951	60.9	65.5
	1960	67.8	73.2
	1963	67.5	73.4
Denmark	1946-1950	67.7	70.1
	1956-1960	70.4	73.8
	1962-1963	70.3	74.4
Finland	1946-1950	58.6	65.9
	1951-1955	63.4	69.8
	1956-1960	64.9	71.6
France	1952-1956	65.0	71.2
	1960-1964	67.5	74.4
	1965	67.8	75.0
Eastern Germany	1952-1953 [a]	65.1	69.1
	1955-1958	66.1	70.7
	1960-1961	67.3	72.2
Greece	1926-1930	49.1	50.9
	1960-1962	66.9	72.4
Hungary	1948-1949	58.7	63.2
	1959-1960	65.2	69.6
Ireland	1950-1952	64.5	67.1
	1960-1962	68.1	71.9
Italy	1950-1953	63.8	67.2
	1954-1957	65.7	70.0
Luxembourg	1946-1948	61.7	65.7
Malta	1946-1948	55.7	57.7
	1958-1960	66.5	70.9
	1962-1964	68.3	70.9
Netherlands	1950-1952	70.6	72.9
	1956-1960	71.4	74.8
Norway	1946-1950	69.2	72.7
	1956-1960	71.3	75.6
Poland	1952-1953	58.6	64.2
	1960-1961	64.8	70.5
Portugal	1949-1952	55.5	60.5
	1959-1962	60.7	66.3
Romania	1956	61.5	65.0
	1963	65.4	70.3
Spain	1950	58.8	63.5
	1960	67.3	71.9
Sweden	1946-1950	69.0	71.6
	1960	71.2	74.9
	1962	71.3	75.4
Switzerland	1948-1953	66.4	70.8
	1958-1963	68.7	74.1

TABLE A.5 *(continued)*

Country	Year of birth	Males	Females
United Kingdom	1950	66.5	71.2
England and Wales	1960	68.3	74.1
	1961-1963	68.0	73.9
	1963-1965	68.3	74.4
Northern Ireland	1950-1952	65.5	68.8
	1959-1961	67.4	72.1
	1962-1964	67.9	72.8
Scotland	1950	64.5	68.3
	1960	66.4	71.9
	1964	66.7	72.8
USSR	1954-1955	61.0	67.0
	1958-1959	64.4	71.7
	1962-1963	65.0	73.0
Western Germany	1949-1951 [b]	64.6	68.5
	1959-1960	66.7	71.9
	1960-1962 [c]	66.9	72.4
	1964-1965 [c]	67.6	73.5
Yugoslavia	1952-1954	56.9	59.3
	1958-1959	61.6	64.4
	1960-1961	62.2	65.3
	1961-1962	62.4	65.6
United States	1950	65.6	71.1
	1959	66.5	73.0
	1961	67.0	73.6
	1964	66.9	73.7

Sources : United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1961, 1962, 1964* and *1965* (United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 62.XIII.1 63.XIII.1, 65.XIII.1, and 66.XIII.1 respectively); for Austria, France, Western Germany and Switzerland, data supplied directly by Government: for the United Kingdom, Central Statistical Office, *Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1966* (London, 1966).

[a] Excludind East Berlin.

[b] Excluding the Saar.

[c] Data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available.

TABLE A.6

International migration, 1958 to 1961

A = Long-term immigrants par 1,000 inhabitants
B = Long-term emigrants per 1,000 inhabitants
C = Net long-term migration per 1,000 inhabitants

Country	Code	1958	1959	1960	1961
Austria [a]	A	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
	B	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.5
	C	..	..	..	..
Belgium	A	5.2	3.5	4.6	3.9
	B	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.9
	C	0.8	— 0.4	1.1	—
Bulgaria	A	—	—	—	—
	B	0.1	—	—	—
	C	— 0.1	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	A	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	B	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	C	—	— 0.1	— 0.1	— 0.1
Denmark	A	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.8
	B	5.6	5.0	5.2	..
	C	— 0.5	0.4	0.6	..
Finland	A	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	B	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2
	C	— 1.1	— 0.6	— 0.2	—
France	A [b]	3.2	2.8	3.0	5.1
	B [c]	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6
	C	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.5
Greece	A	—	—	—	—
	B	3.0	2.9	5.7	7.0
	C	— 3.0	— 2.9	— 5.7	— 7.0
Hungary	A	—	—	—	—
	B	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..
Ireland	A [d]	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	B [e]	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
	C	..	..	..	..
Italy	A	—	—	—	—
	B	7.5	8.3	12.3	7.4 [f]
	C	— 7.5	— 8.3	— 12.3	— 7.4
Malta	A [g]	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.4
	B	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
	C	1.8	0.4	—	0.3
Netherlands	A	4.9	2.3	2.9	3.7
	B	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.3
	C	0.9	— 1.7	— 1.4	0.4
Norway [h]	A	2.9	3.0	..	3.2
	B	2.3	0.3	..	2.9
	C	2.6	2.7	..	0.3
Poland	A [i]	3.0	1.1	—	—
	B	4.6	1.0	0.8	0.7
	C	— 1.6	0.1	— 0.8	— 0.7
Portugal	A [j]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	B	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
	C	— 3.7	— 3.6	— 3.5	— 3.6
Spain [k]	A	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
	B	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
	C	— 0.8	— 0.5	— 0.3	— 0.3

TABLE A.6 *(continued)*

Country	Code	1958	1959	1960	1961
Sweden	A	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.9
	B	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
	C	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.9
Switzerland [l]	A	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
	B	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
	C	— 0.2	— 0.1	— 0.4	— 0.2
United Kingdom	C	0.9	0.8	1.6	3.2
Western Germany	A [m]	10.4	8.3	11.7	13.6
	B	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.6
	C	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia	A	0.1	..	..	..
	B	2.3	..	..	..
	C	— 2.2	..	..	..
United States	A	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
	B	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..

Sources: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1962* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.XIII.1); for Belgium, Bulgaria, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, data supplied by Governments.

[a] Data are for nationals only.
[b] Data relate to workers and their relatives, including those from Algeria numbering 49,037 in 1958; 74,299 in 1959; 81,841 in 1960; and 111,834 in 1961.
[c] Data relate only to departures of Algerian workers and their families returning to Algeria.
[d] Data relate to immigrants travelling by sea only.
[e] Data relate to intercontinental emigrants travelling by sea only.
[f] Excluding long-term emigrants who received assistance from national or international organizations.
[g] Data relate to returning emigrants only; immigration is not permitted.
[h] Including short-term migrations.
[i] Beginning 1959, data relate to returning nationals only.
[j] Data relate to returning national emigrants only.
[k] Data relate to intercontinental migration only.
[l] Data relate to male nationals only.
[m] Including short-term immigrants.

TABLE A.7

Population at the last census date, by urban and rural area

Country	Date of census	Area	Thousands	Percentage of the total
Austria	21.III.1961	Total	7 074	100.0
		Urban	3 536	50.0
		Rural	3 538	50.0
Belgium	31.XII.1961	Total	9 190	100.0
		Urban	6 102	66.4
		Rural	3 088	33.6
Bulgaria	1.XII.1956	Total	7 614	100.0
		Urban	2 556	33.6
		Rural	5 058	66.4
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	Total	13 746	100.0
		Urban	6 539	47.6
		Rural	7 207	52.4
Cyprus	11.XII.1960	Total	574	100.0
		Urban	206	35.9
		Rural	368	64.1
Denmark	26.IX.1960	Total	4 585	100.0
		Urban	3 397	74.1
		Rural	1 188	25.9
Finland	31.XII.1961	Total	4 446	100.0
		Urban	2 487	55.9
		Rural	1 959	44.1
France	7.III.1962	Total	46 456	100.0
		Urban	29 282	63.0
		Rural	17 174	37.0
Greece	19.III.1961	Total	8 389	100.0
		Urban	3 642	43.4
		Semi-urban	1 090	13.0
		Rural	3 657	43.6
Hungary	1.I.1960	Total	9 961	100.0
		Urban	3 958	39.7
		Rural	6 003	60.3
Ireland	9.IV.1961	Total	2 818	100.0
		Urban	1 299	46.1
		Rural	1 519	53.9
Italy	15.X.1961	Total	50 624	100.0
		Urban	24 169	47.7
		Rural	26 455	52.3
Malta	30.XI.1957	Total	320	100.0
		Urban	204	63.7
		Rural	116	36.3
Netherlands	31.V.1960	Total [a]	11 462	100.0
		Urban	9 167	80.0
		Rural	2 288	20.0
Norway	1.XI.1960	Total	3 591	100.0
		Urban	1 750	48.7
		Semi-urban	302	8.4
		Rural	1 539	42.9
Poland	6.XII.1960	Total [b]	29 406	100.0
		Urban	14 206	48.3
		Rural	15 200	51.7
Portugal	15.XII.1960	Total	8 889	100.0
		Urban	2 017	22.7
		Rural	6 872	77.3

TABLE A.7 *(continued)*

Country	Date of census	Area	Thousands	Percentage of the total
Romania	21.II.1956	Total	17 489	100.0
		Urban	5 474	31.3
		Rural	12 015	68.7
	15.III.1966	Total	19 105	100.0
		Urban	7 305	38.2
		Rural	11 800	61.8
Sweden	1.XI.1960	Total	7 495	100.0
		Urban	5 453	72.8
		Rural	2 042	27.2
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	Total	5 429	100.0
		Urban	2 785	51.3
		Rural	2 644	48.7
Turkey	23.X.1960	Total	27 755	100.0
		Urban	7 308	26.3
		Rural	20 447	73.7
United Kingdom [c]	23.IV.1961	Total	52 709	100.0
		Urban	41 288	78.3
		Rural	11 421	21.7
USSR	15.I.1959	Total	208 827	100.0
		Urban	99 978	47.9
		Rural	108 849	52.1
Western Germany	13.IX.1950	Total	47 696	100.0
		Urban	33 930	71.1
		Rural	13 766	28.9
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	Total	18 549	100.0
		Urban	5 243	28.3
		Rural	13 306	71.7

Sources: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1960, 1962, 1963* and *1964* (United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 61.XIII.1, 63.XIII.1, 64.XIII.1 and 65.XIII.1); for Belgium, Romania and the United Kingdom, data supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Data for urban and rural population, excluding persons without a permanent residence in one of the municipalities.

[b] Excluding 370 persons not classified by urban and rural residence.

[c] Home or *de facto* population.

TABLE A.8

Structure of economically active population, by industry

Country	Year	Total of active population	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industry and construction	Other branches
		Thousands	Percentages		
Austria	1934	3 390	36.1	31.3 [a]	32.6
	1939 [b]	3 649	39.0	32.1	28.9
	1951 [b]	3 347	32.3	36.3	31.4
	1961 [b]	3 370	22.8	40.0	37.2
Belgium	1930	3 750	17.0	47.8	35.2
	1947 [b]	3 481	12.2	46.8	41.0
	1961 [b]	3 512	7.2	44.9	47.9
Bulgaria	1934 [c]	3 433	80.0	8.0	12.0
	1956 [b]	4 150	64.2	18.7 [d]	17.1
Czechoslovakia	1930 [e]	6 719	37.0	37.1	25.9
	1947	5 852	37.7	37.3	25.0
	1950 [b]	5 812	38.0	36.1	25.9
	1960 [f]	6 063	25.9	45.6	28.5
	1964 [f]	6 374	21.8	46.2	32.0
Denmark	1930 [c]	1 588	35.3	27.1 [a]	37.6
	1940 [b]	1 971	28.5	30.1	41.4
	1950	2 063	25.1	32.7	42.2
	1960	2 094	17.5	35.9	46.6
Eastern Germany	1946 [g]	8 140	29.2	41.4	29.4
	1950 [g]	7 581	26.9	38.3	34.8
	1960	7 993	16.9	41.5	41.6
	1964	8 011	16.3	41.4	42.3
Finland	1930 [c]	1 715	64.6	14.6 [a, d]	20.8
	1940 [b, c]	2 017	57.4	18.5 [a]	24.1
	1950 [b]	1 984	46.0	27.2	26.8
	1960	2 033	35.5	30.5	34.0
France	1931	21 612	35.6	33.6	30.8
	1936	20 260	35.6	31.0	33.4
	1946	20 250	36.5	28.6	34.9
	1954 [b]	19 494	26.7	34.4	38.9
	1962 [b]	19 706	19.8	36.8	43.4
Greece	1951	2 839	48.1	19.0	32.9
	1961	3 639	53.9	18.6	27.5
Hungary	1930 [c]	3 830	53.0	24.0	23.0
	1960 [b]	4 876	38.4	33.6	28.0
Ireland	1936 [c]	1 339	48.4	15.0	36.6
	1946 [c]	1 298	46.0	14.9	39.1
	1951	1 272	39.6	23.5	36.9
	1961 [b]	1 108	35.2	24.5	40.3
Italy	1936	18 755	47.1	27.1	25.8
	1951	20 672	40.0	29.9	30.1
	1963 [b]	20 134	26.5	39.7	33.8
	1964	20 130	24.9	39.8	35.3
Luxembourg	1947	135	25.9	39.5	34.6
	1960 [b]	130	14.9	43.1	42.0
Malta	1948	98	12.8	26.3	60.9
	1957 [b]	95	10.3	35.7	56.0
Netherlands	1930	3 186	20.6	38.8	40.6
	1947 [b]	3 866	19.3	32.2	48.5
	1960	4 169	10.7	41.1	48.2
Norway	1930 [c]	1 167	35.3	26.6	38.1
	1946	1 383	29.4	32.0	38.6
	1950	1 388	25.9	35.7	38.4
	1960	1 406	19.5	35.6	44.9

TABLE A.8 *(continued)*

Country	Year	Total of active population	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industry and construction	Other branches
		Thousands	Percentages		
Poland	1931	13 622	70.3	13.2	16.5
	1950	12 404	56.6	22.9	20.5
	1960	13 907	47.1	29.0 [h]	23.9
Portugal	1940	3 050	48.8	20.6	30.6
	1950	3 288	48.4	24.6	27.0
	1960 [b]	3 424	42.3	27.8	29.9
Romania	1930	10 458	78.7	7.3	14.0
	1956	10 449	69.7 [i]	16.7 [j]	13.6
Spain	1940 [e]	9 254	51.7	23.5	24.8
	1950 [b]	10 793	48.8	24.5	26.7
	1960	11 634	41.3	30.7	28.0
Sweden	1930	2 892	36.0	32.1	31.9
	1940	3 000	28.8	35.7	35.5
	1945 [b]	2 988	24.5	37.0	38.5
	1950	3 105	20.4	39.9	39.7
	1960	3 244	13.4	44.0	42.2
Switzerland	1930	1 943	21.3	42.6	36.1
	1941	1 992	20.8	42.0	37.2
	1950	2 156	16.5	45.1	38.4
	1960	2 512	11.1	49.3	39.5
Turkey	1935 [e]	7 921	81.8 [k]	8.3 [k]	9.9
	1945 [e]	7 540	75.9	9.0	15.1
	1955 [b]	12 205	77.4	8.0	14.6
	1960	12 993	74.9	9.6	15.5
USSR	1959	109 995	35.2 [i]	64.8	
United Kingdom [l]	1931	21 075	6.0	46.1	47.9
	1937 [b]	15 334	10.7	53.6	35.7 [m]
	1951	21 216	8.1 [k]	47.9	44.0 [m]
	1961	23 037	5.9 [k]	46.1	48.0 [m]
	1965	23 920	4.8 [k]	45.4	49.0 [m]
Western Germany [n]	1946	19 374	30.0	38.1	31.9
	1950	22 074	23.2	41.6	35.2
	1963 [b]	26 993	11.8	47.7	40.5
	1966	27 161	10.2	48.4	41.5
Yugoslavia	1931	6 478	78.7	11.1	10.2
	1948	9 510	75.2 [i]	24.8	
	1953 [b]	7 849	66.8	15.2	18.0
	1961	8 340	56.9	22.1	21.0
United States	1930	48 830	22.0	31.7	46.3
	1940	52 789	17.6	32.2	50.2
	1950	60 037	12.2	34.7	53.1
	1960	69 877	6.5	33.7	59.8
	1964	76 971	6.6	26.0	67.4

Sources : International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1937, 1939, 1940* (Geneva, 1937, 1939 and 1940), *1945-46* (Montreal, 1947), *1949-50, 1955, 1961, 1963, 1964* and *1965* (Geneva, 1951, 1955, 1961, 1963, 1964 and 1966); for the United Kingdom, Central Statistical Office, *Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1937-1947, 1952* and *1966* (London, 1948, 1952 and 1966); for Austria, Belgium, Poland, Switzerland and Western Germany, data supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Industry and handicrafts.

[b] New classification in comparison with the previous years.

[c] Classification by occupational group.

[d] Including electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.

[e] Figures relate to territory as in 1945.

[f] Civilian labour force employed (labour registration, excluding family workers and apprentices).

[g] Excluding East Berlin.

[h] Including electricity and gas production and sea fishing.

[i] Agriculture only.

[j] Including forestry exploitation, fishing and power stations not under local jurisdiction; excluding printing and publishing, classified under "Activities not adequately described".

[k] Mining and quarrying are included in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

[l] Part-time worker counts as one. Employees insurable under the National Insurance Scheme.

[m] Includes distributive and other service industries, transport, electricity, gas, water, communications and public administration.

[n] Data for 1963 and 1966 relate to the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available. Data for 1946 and 1950 excluded the Saar.

TABLE B.1

Occupied dwellings at the last two census dates, their average size and density of occupation

Country	Date of census	Dwellings	Rooms	Persons	Average number of:				
		Thousands			rooms per dwelling	persons per dwelling	persons per room	dwellings per thousand persons	rooms per thousand persons
Austria	1.VI.1951	2 057 [a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21.III.1961	2 153	7 501	6 812	3.5	3.2	0.91	316	1 101
Belgium	31.XII.1947	2 816	10 890	8 338	3.9	3.0	0.77	338	1 306
	31.XII.1961	3 016	14 444	8 998	4.8	3.0	0.62	335	1 605
Bulgaria	1.XII.1956	1 698	4 147 [b]	7 608	2.4 [b]	4.4	1.83 [b]	223	545 [b]
	1.XII.1965	2 022	4 735 [b]	8 152 [c]	2.3 [b]	4.0	1.72 [b]	248	578 [b]
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	3 820	10 478	13 666	2.7	3.6	1.30	280	767
Denmark [d]	1.X.1955	1 385	6 145	4 322	4.4	3.1	0.70	320	1 422
	26.IX.1960	1 483	6 510	4 483	4.4	3.0	0.69	331	1 452
Eastern Germany	20.VI.1950	4 922	12 636	16.932	2.6	3.4	1.34	291	746
	15.III.1961	5 427	14 300*	..	2.6	..	..	..	..
	31.XII.1964	5 798	..	16 634	..	2.9	..	349	..
Finland	31.XII.1950	999	2 612	3 958	2.6	4.0	1.52	252	660
	31.XII.1960	1 211	3 323	4 350	2.7	3.6	1.31	278	764
France [e]	10.V.1954	13 402	39 583 [f]	41 110	3.0 [f]	3.1	1 04 [f]	326	963 [f]
	7.III.1962	14 538	44 855 [g]	45 200	3.1 [g]	3.1	1.01 [g]	322	992 [g]
Greece	7.IV.1951	1 863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19.III.1961	1 918	5 428 [h]	7 845 [h]	2.8	4.1	1.45	244	692 [h]
Hungary	1.I.1949	2 422	5 682	9 021	2.3	3.7	1.59	268	630
	1.I.1960	2 711	6 639	9 456	2.4	3.5	1.42	287	702
Ireland	12.V.1946	663	2 729	2 755	4.1	4.2	1.01	241	991
	9.IV.1961	676	2 993	2 686	4.4	4.0	0.90	252	1 114
Italy	4.XI.1951	10 756	35 063	45 982	3.3	4.3	1.31	234	762
	15.X.1961	13 032	43 424	49 314	3.3	3.8	1.14	264	881
Netherlands	30.VI.1956	2 532	12 928	10 419	5.1	4.1	0.81	243	1 241
	31.V.1960	2 801	14 437	10 990	5.2	3.9	0.76	225	1 314
Norway	1.XII.1950	887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1.XI.1960 [i]	1 075	4 553	3 521	4.2	3.3	0.77	305	1 293
Poland	3.XII.1950	5 851	13 679	23 996	2.3	4.1	1.75	244	570
	6.XII.1960	7 026	17 265	28 695	2.5	4.1	1.66	245	602
Portugal	15.XII.1950	2 275 [a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15.XII.1960 [j]	2 201	7 837	8 660	3.6	3.9	1.11	254	905
Romania	21.II.1956 [k]	..	..	17 489	..	..	..	..	..
	15.III.1966 [l]	5 402	..	19 105	..	3.5	..	283	..
Spain	31.XII.1950	6 110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31.XII.1960	7 453	31 340	29 241	4.2	3.9	0.93	255	1 072
Sweden	31.XII.1945	2 082	6 612	6 555	3.2	3.1	0.99	318	1 009
	1.XI.1960	2 582	8 855	7 341	3.4	2.8	0.83	352	1 206
Switzerland	1.XII.1950	1 287	..	..	4.9	3.9	0.75	..	..
	1.XII.1960	1 580	7 529	5 167	4.8	3.3	0.69	306	1 457
Turkey	23.X.1960	3 270	..	17 652	..	5.4	..	185	..
USSR	end 1960*	50 900	143 000	215 000	2.8	4.2	1.50	237	665
	1965 [m]	31 000	93 000	124 800	3.0	3.9	1.30	250	750
United Kingdom [n]	8.IV.1951	13 595	61 664	46 630	4.5	3.4	0.76	292	1 322
	23.IV.1961 [o]	15 571	72 282	49 341	4.6	3.2	0.68	316	1 465

TABLE B.1 *(continued)*

Country	Date of census	Dwellings	Rooms	Persons	Average number of:				
		Thousands			rooms per dwelling	persons per dwelling	persons per room	dwellings per thousand persons	rooms per thousand persons
Western Germany [p] . . .	25.IX.1956 [q]	12 727	48 572 [r]	47 986	3.8 [r]	3.8	0.99 [r]	265	1 012 [r]
	Spring 1960 [s]	13 379	54 231 [r]	47 478	4.1 [r]	3.5	0.88 [r]	282	1 142 [r]
Yugoslavia	30.VI.1950	3 432	6 950 [t]	16 137	2.0 [t]	4.7	2.32 [t]	213	431 [t]
	31.III.1961	4 082	11 363	18 031	2.8	4.4	1.59	226	630
United States [u]	1.IV.1950	42 969	205 000 E	..	4.8	..	..	..	..
	1.IV.1960	53 024	265 000 E	174 424	5.0 E	3.3	0.66 E	304	1 519 E

Sources: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.11.E.7; for Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom, data supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Including vacant and secondary dwellings.

[b] Excluding the kitchen except when it is used as a living-room.

[c] The number of occupants is higher than that of population because of the double count of persons having secondary residences.

[d] Data relate to all occupied private housing-units.

[e] Total occupied private housing-stock, excluding mobile housing-units.

[f] The kitchen is counted as a room only if it measures more than 7 sq.m. or is stated by occupants to be used as a living-room.

[g] The kitchen is counted as a room only if its surface is more than 12 sq. m.

[h] Sample results of the 1961 census.

[i] Data relate to both occupied conventional dwellings and other housing-units.

[j] The number of dwellings is assimilated to the number of households.

[k] Population census.

[l] Preliminary results.

[m] Urban areas only.

[n] Great Britain only.

[o] Relates to permanent dwellings which were occupied and in which an occupier was present on census night.

[p] Dwellings in basements, and those without a kitchen or kitchenette, are not included.

[q] Excluding the Saar.

[r] Rooms of at least 6 sq. m. and kitchens. Rooms used for business purposes only are not included.

[s] Results of a 1 % housing sample survey.

[t] The kitchen was not counted as a room.

[u] Total occupied private housing-stock.

TABLE B.2

Occupied dwellings at the last census date, by size and by urban and rural area

Country	Date of census	Area	Dwellings (thousands)	Percentage of dwellings with the following number of rooms: one	two	three	four	five	six	seven and over
Austria	21.III.1961	Total	2 153	5.2	21.0	33.6	20.3	9.8	5.1	5.0
		Urban	1 237	— 30.0 —		35.3	19.7	—	15.0	—
		Rural	916	— 21.3 —		31.3	21.0	—	26.4	—
Belgium	31.XII.1961	Total	3 016	2.4	8.1	14.5	23.5	19.8	16.3	15.4
Bulgaria [a]	1.XII.1956 [b]	Total	1 733	— 60.6 —		— 35.6 —		—	3.8	—
		Urban	561	— 74.3 —		— 23.9 —		—	1.8	—
		Rural	1 172	— 54.0 —		— 41.2 —		—	4.8	—
	1.XII.1965	Total	2 022	27.4	32.5	25.3	10.0	3.5	—	1.3
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	Total	3 820	8.0	36.3	36.5	14.0	3.9	1.0	0.3
Denmark [c]	26.IX.1960	Total	1 483	1.3	3.5	24.7	30.1	20.7	9.2	8.8
		Urban	1 038	1.8	4.8	30.7	30.6	19.3	7.1	5.1
		Rural	445	—	0.4	10.6	29.0	24.0	13.9	17.3
Eastern Germany	15.III.1961 [d]	Total	5 507	13.4	38.6	31.1	11.6	—	5.3	—
		Urban [e]	4 093	13.5	40.3	13.6	10.7	—	3.9	—
		Rural [f]	1 414	13.1	33.9	29.5	14.3	—	9.2	—
Finland	31.XII.1964	Total	5 798	13.3	38.5	31.5	11.4	—	5.3	—
	31.XII.1960	Total	1 211	15.0	33.6	29.1	12.6	6.0	2.1	1.4
		Urban	529	21.0	35.0	25.0	11.2	5.1	1.7	0.9
		Rural	682	10.4	32.6	32.4	13.8	6.7	2.3	1.8
France [g]	7.III.1962	Total	14 538	14.6	24.2	26.8	19.0	8.8	3.6	3.0
		Urban	9 463	17.0	25.2	27.1	18.0	7.6	2.8	2.3
		Rural	5 075	10.3	22.2	26.0	20.8	11.0	5.3	4.4
Greece [h]	19.III.1961	Total	2 067	19.6	31.8	23.1	14.4	5.1	— 3.7 —	
		Athens	..	27.2	30.6	20.2	11.6	5.0	— 3.1 —	
		Urban	..	18.6	27.0	23.3	17.8	6.7	— 4.4 —	
		Semi-urban	..	15.7	20.3	23.3	16.9	6.1	— 5.5 —	
		Rural	..	17.0	25.5	24.6	13.6	4.1	— 3.1 —	
Hungary	1.1.1960	Total	2 711	6.2	56.7	32.4	4.0	—	0.7	—
		Urban	1 119	8.5	53.4	30.9	6.0	—	1.2	—
		Rural	1 592	4.6	59.1	33.4	2.5	—	0.4	—
Ireland [i]	9.IV.1961	Total	676	2.3	6.5	17.8	33.0	17.3	12.2	9.5
		Urban	301	4.1	7.6	13.3	29.8	16.0	16.0	11.6
		Rural	375	0.7	5.6	21.3	35.6	18.3	9.0	7.8
Italy	15.X.1961	Total	13 032	8.6	24.8	26.5	21.9	9.6	4.6	4.0
Netherlands [j]	30.VI.1956	Total	2 519	0.9	4.5	10.4	17.9	28.4	21.5	16.4
Norway [e]	1.XI.1960	Total	1 075	3.6	9.3	22.6	26.8	18.1	10.1	9.5
		Urban	389	6.9	13.1	28.3	30.6	13.6	4.4	3.1
		Rural	686	1.8	7.1	19.2	24.7	20.7	13.4	13.1
Poland	6.XII.1960	Total	7 026	17.4	40.6	27.1	10.7	2.9	0.9	0.4
		Urban [k]	3 546	17.5	36.7	30.2	11.4	3.0	0.9	0.3
		Rural	3 478	17.4	44.6	23.8	10.0	2.8	0.9	0.5
Portugal	VII.1960	Total	2 370	10.1	20.2	27.6	18.7	10.1	5.7	7.6
		Urban	516	9.3	17.2	26.4	18.6	11.4	7.2	9.9
		Rural	1 854	10.3	21.0	27.9	18.8	9.7	5.3	7.0
Spain	31.XII.1960	Urban [l]	3 901	4.2	11.1	18.2	25.9	21.3	10.5	8.8
Sweden [m]	1.XI.1960	Total	2 582	6.6	18.6	32.0	23.4	11.7	4.8	2.9
		Urban [n]	1 647	9.1	21.4	32.6	21.1	9.5	4.0	2.3
		Rural [o]	935	2.1	13.5	31.0	27.6	15.5	6.3	4.0

TABLE B.2 *(continued)*

Country	Date of census	Area	Dwellings (thousands)	Percentage of dwellings with the following number of rooms :						
				one	two	three	four	five	six	seven and over
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	Total	1 580	2.2	4.5	14.8	29.7	22.3	12.5	14.0
United Kingdom [p]	23.IV.1961	Total	14 253	0.6	3.5	10.0	27.2	37.5	13.7	7.5
		Urban [q]	11 439	0.7	3.9	10.4	27.1	37.2	13.8	6.9
		Rural [r]	2 814	0.1	2.1	8.1	27.6	38.5	13.7	9.9
Western Germany [n, s]	spring 1960	Total	13 379	0.6	9.4	29.5	31.1	15.4	7.8	6.2
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	Total	4 082	10.2	36.7	32.1	12.4	4.6	2.0	2.0
		Urban	1 328	10.5	39.2	34.4	11.1	3.3	1.1	0.4
		Rural	2 754	10.0	35.5	31.0	13.1	5.3	2.4	2.7
United States [t]	1.IV.1960	Total	53 024	2.3	4.0	11.3	21.1	25.2	20.0	16.1
		Urban	38 320	2.7	4.5	12.6	20.7	25.5	19.8	14.2
		Rural	14 704	1.1	3.0	8.1	22.0	24.5	20.3	21.0

Sources: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.7; for Bulgaria, Ireland, Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom, data supplied directly by Governments.

Note: Where the sum of percentages showing the distribution of dwellings by number of rooms does not equal 100, the distribution of the remaining dwellings is unknown.

[a] Excluding the kitchen, except when it is used as a living-room.

[b] Including vacant dwellings.

[c] Data relate to all occupied housing units, including improvised, rustic and mobile units.

[d] Data relate to occupied housing units, including rustic and improvised units.

[e] Communities of 2,000 inhabitants or more.

[f] Communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

[g] Total occupied housing stock, excluding mobile housing-units. The kitchen is counted as a room only if it measures more than 12 sq.m.

[h] Sample results of the 1961 census; relates to private households occupying a conventional dwelling.

[i] Rooms used for professional and business purposes only were not counted as rooms.

[j] Including secondary and seasonal dwellings permanently occupied after official requisition by local authorities.

[k] Zones enjoying the status of towns or urban agglomerations.

[l] Municipalities of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

[m] A room is counted as such if its floor space measures at least 6 sq.m.

[n] Built-up areas of 2,000 inhabitants or more.

[o] Built-up areas of less than 2,000 inhabitants and non-built-up (sparsely populated) areas.

[p] England and Wales. Permanently occupied dwellings with or without an occupier present on census night.

[q] Urban areas, including conurbations.

[r] Rural areas outside conurbations.

[s] Sample survey covering about 141,000 conventional dwellings; excluding dwellings in basements, those without a kitchen of kitchenette and those for which data are not available.

[t] Total private housing-stock.

TABLE B.3

Average number of persons per dwelling at the last census date, by size of dwelling and by urban and rural area

Country	Date of census	Area	Total	In dwellings with the following number of rooms:						
				one	two	three	four	five	six	seven and over
Austria	21.III.1961	Total	3.2	—	2.3	—	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.1
Belgium	31.XII.1961	Total	3.0	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0
Bulgaria [a, b]	1.XII.1956	Total	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	4.5	—	4.0	—	—	5.7	—	8.6	—
		Rural	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	Total	3.6	2.0	3.1	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.7
Denmark [c]	26.IX.1960	Total	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.0	3.4	3.6	4.3
		Urban	2.9	1.1	1.3	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.6	4.1
		Rural	3.4	—	1.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	4.5
Finland	31.XII.1960	Total	3.6	2.0	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.6
		Urban	3.1	1.9	2.9	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.4
		Rural	3.9	2.2	3.4	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.7
France [d]	7.III.1962	Total	3.1	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.6
		Urban	3.0	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.8
		Rural	3.3	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.4
Hungary	1.I.1960	Total	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.9	4.8	—	6.3	—
		Urban	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.8	5.0	—	6.7	—
		Rural	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.6	—	5.3	—
Ireland [e]	9.IV.1961	Total	4.0	1.8	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6
		Urban	4.0	1.8	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4
		Rural	4.0	1.7	2.5	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7
Italy	15.X.1961	Total	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.6	5.1
Netherlands [f]	30.VI.1956	Total	4.1	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.5	5.2
Norway [c]	1.XI.1960	Total	3.3	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.5
		Urban	2.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.2
		Rural	3.5	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.5
Poland	6.XII.1960	Total	4.1	3.0	3.9	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2
		Urban [g]	3.8	2.5	3.4	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.2	8.8
		Rural	4.3	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.0
Spain	31.XII.1960	Urban [h]	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
Sweden [i]	1.XI.1960	Total	2.8	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.1
		Urban [j]	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.2
		Rural [k]	3.1	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.9
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	Total	3.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.8
United Kingdom [l]	23.IV.1961	Total	3.0	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7
Western Germany [i, m]	Spring 1960	Total	3.5	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.3	5.0	6.1
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	Total	4.4	2.7	3.8	4.5	5.5	6.3	7.4	9.3
		Urban	4.3	2.8	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.2	7.1	10.2
		Rural	4.5	2.7	3.7	4.5	5.6	6.3	7.5	9.2

Sources: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.11.E.7; for Ireland, Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom, data supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Including vacant dwellings.

[b] Excluding the kitchen, except where it is used as a living-room.

[c] Data relate to all occupied housing-units, including improvised, rustic and mobile units.

[d] Total occupied housing-stock, excluding mobile housing-units. The kitchen is counted as a room only if it measures more than 12 sq. m.

[e] Rooms used for professional and business purposes only were not counted as rooms.

[f] Including secondary and seasonal dwellings permanently occupied after official requisition by local authorities.

[g] Zones enjoying the status of towns or that of urban agglomerations.

[h] Municipalities of 10,000 inhabitants and more.

[i] A room is counted as such if its floor space measures at least 6 sq. m.

[j] Built-up areas of 2,000 inhabitants or more.

[k] Built-up areas of less than 2,000 inhabitants and non-built-up (sparsely populated) areas.

[l] England and Wales. Occupied household spaces, not dwellings.

[m] Sample survey covering about 141,000 conventional dwellings; excluding dwellings in basements, those without a kitchen or kitchenette and those for which data are not available.

TABLE B.4

Occupied dwellings at the last census date, by density of occupation and by urban and rural area

Country	Date of census	Area	Total	Number of persons per room							Average number of persons per room
				Up to 0.5	More than 0.5 but less than 1.0	1.0	More than 1.0 but less than 1.5	1.5 to less than 2.0	2.0 to less than 3.0	3.0 and over	
			Thousands	Percentages							
Austria [a]	21.III.1961	Total	2 153	4.6	18.2	— 33.8 —		12.5	19.7	11.2	1.20
Belgium	31.XII.1961	Total	3 016	28.0	48.6	14.4	5.2	2.7	1.1	—	0.62
Bulgaria [b]	1.XII.1965	Total	2 022	— 10.4 —		16.4	— 23.0 —		26.5	23.7	1.69
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	Total	3 820	8.7	10.6	28.8	13.9	15.8	16.8	5.4	1.30
Denmark [c]	26.IX.1960	Total	1 483	38.2	32.3	16.3	8.0	2.7	0.8	—	0.69
		Urban	1 038	37.6	32.0	18.2	8.3	2.6	0.8	—	0.70
		Rural	445	39.5	32.8	11.9	7.4	2.7	1.0	—	0.66
Finland [d]	31.XII.1960	Total	1 211	3.3	17.8	26.0	10.3	14.7	19.1	8.2	1.31
		Urban	529	2.8	17.7	29.9	9.1	14.1	18.8	6.7	1.23*
		Rural	682	3.8	17.8	22.9	11.2	15.1	19.4	9.4	1.36*
France [e]	7.III.1962	Total	14 538	20.7	16.9	26.8	9.4	10.5	10.9	4.8	1.01
		Urban	9 463	18.7	16.4	29.4	9.4	10.6	10.9	4.6	1.02
		Rural	5 075	24.5	17.8	21.8	9.4	10.2	10.9	5.4	0.99
Greece [f]	19.III.1961	Total	2 067	— 47.5 —				13.3	20.8	16.1	1.45
		Urban	1 203	— 63.3 —					— 34.2 —		..
		Rural	864	— 57.8 —					— 40.9 —		..
Ireland [g]	9.IV.1961	Total	676	28.7	23.7	15.7	11.2	9.8	7.6	1.8	0.90
		Urban	301	28.4	23.6	16.4	10.8	9.6	7.7	2.1	0.88*
		Rural	375	28.9	23.9	15.1	11.6	10.0	7.5	1.5	0.91*
Italy [h]	4.XI.1951	Total	10 756	— 41.9 —		— 36.5 —			11.9	9.7	1.31
Netherlands [i]	30.VI.1956	Total	2 519	27.4	36.3	15.5	11.2	5.3	3.2	1.1	0.81
Norway [j]	1.XI.1960	Total	1 075	29	31	21	7	8	3	1	0.77
		Urban	389	27	29	26	6	8	3	1	0.80*
		Rural	686	30	32	19	7	8	3	1	0.76*
Poland	6.XII.1960	Total [k]	7 026	— 29.6 —			20.3 [l]	23.5 [m]	16.8 [n]	9.8 [o]	1.66
		Urban [p]	3 560	— 34.0 —			23.1 [l]	24.0 [m]	12.9 [n]	6.0 [o]	1.53*
		Rural [k]	3 466	— 24.9 —			17.5 [l]	23.0 [m]	20.9 [n]	13.7 [o]	1.81*
Portugal [q]	15.XII.1960	Total	2 201	2.7	19.4	19.8	27.8	20.2	— 10.1 —		1.11
		Urban	466	1.8	28.3	20.2	26.0	16.2	— 7.5 —		0.98*
		Rural	1 735	2.9	17.0	19.7	28.3	21.3	— 10.8 —		1.06*
Spain	31.XII.1960	Urban [r]	3 901	18.3	25.6	18.4	15.5	7.3	9.8	5.1	0.93 [s]

Sweden [t]	1.XI.1960	Total	2 582	26	26	28	9	7	4	—	0.83
		Urban [u]	1 647	24	24	31	9	7	4	1	0.84*
		Rural [v]	935	29	28	22	10	7	4	—	0.81*
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	Total	1 580	37.7	35.2	16.4	7.2	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.69
United Kingdom [w]	23.IV.1961	Total	14 641	25.6	48.6	15.5	7.5 [l]		2.8		0.66 [x]
		Urban	11 825	25.1	48.2	16.1	7.7 [l]		2.9		0.67 [x]
		Rural	2 816	27.7	50.3	13.0	6.7 [l]		2.3		0.64 [x]
Western Germany [y]	Spring 1960	Total	13 379	16.8	36.6	25.8	12.3	6.0	2.3	0.2	0.88
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	Total	4 082		10.2	20.0	14.4	18.4	21.8	15.2	1.59
		Urban	1 328		10.5	20.3	23.1	24.1	15.0	7.0	1.64*
		Rural	2 754		10.0	19.9	10.2	15.7	25.1	19.1	1.56*
United States [z]	1.IV.1960	Total	53 024	41.9		46.6	7.9 [l]		3.6		0.66
		Urban	38 320	42.0		47.9	7.3 [l]		2.8		0.65*
		Rural	14 704	41.6		43.3	9.6 [l]		5.5		0.67*

Sources: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.7; for Bulgaria, Poland and the United Kingdom, data supplied directly by Governments.

[a] The kitchen is not counted as a room. If the kitchen were counted as a room, the average number of persons per room would be 0.91.

[b] Excluding the kitchen, except when it is used as a living-room.

[c] Data relate to all occupied housing-units, including improvised, rustic and mobile units. For 26,000 housing-units (1.7 %), the classification is unknown.

[d] For 0.6 % of dwellings, the classification is unknown.

[e] Total occupied private housing-stock, excluding mobile housing-units.

[f] Sample results of the 1961 census. Classification relates to private households occupying conventional dwellings. For 45,900 households (2.3 %), the classification in unknown.

[g] For 11,000 dwellings (1.6 %), the distribution by density of occupation is unknown.

[h] According to the results of the 1961 census, the average number of persons per room is 1.14.

Including secondary and seasonal dwellings permanently occupied after official requisition by local authorities. According to the results of the 1960 census, the average number of persons per room is 0.76.

Data relate to all occupied housing-units, including improvised, rustic and mobile units

[k] Sample results.

[l] More than 1.0 to 1.5 inclusive.

[m] More than 1.5 to 2.0 inclusive.

[n] More than 2.0 to 3.0 inclusive.

[o] More than 3.0.

[p] Zones enjoying the status of towns or that of urban agglomerations.

[q] The number of dwellings is assimilated to the number of households. The average number of persons per room is estimated according to the inventory of building and dwellings, July 1960.

[r] Urban areas only; municipalities of 10.000 inhabitants and more.

[s] The figure relates to occupied conventional dwellings in the whole country.

[t] A room is counted as such if it measures at least 6 sq. m. For 4,000 dwellings the classification is unknown.

[u] Built-up areas of 2,000 inhabitants or more.

[v] Built-up areas of less than 2,000 inhabitants and non-built-up (sparsely populated) areas.

[w] England and Wales. Households, instead of dwellings, in the total occupied private housing-stock.

[x] In occupied dwellings in which an occupier was present on census night.

[y] A room is counted as such if it measures at least 6 sq. m. Dwellings in basements, those without a kitchen or kitchenette and those for which data are not available are not included.

[z] Total occupied private housing-stock.

TABLE B.5

Dwelling-stock at the last census date, by age

Country	Date of census or of estimate	Occupied and vacant dwellings (thousands)	Percentage of dwellings built or thoroughly rebuilt			Dwellings completed during 10 years preceding the date of census, as percentage of dwellings built after 1945
			before 1919	1919 to 1945	after 1945	
Austria	21.III.1961	2 250	57.7	16.9 [a]	21.2 [b]	79.2
Belgium	End 1960 [c]	3 122	52.8	27.2	20.0	..
Bulgaria	1.XII.1956	1 733	—— 70.0 [d] ——		30.0 [d]	..
	1.XII.1965	2 080	14.6	30.5	54.9	..
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	3 820 [e]	44.5 [f]	33.4 [f]	19.7	74.9*
Denmark	26.IX.1960	1 483 [e]	42.0 E	38.0	20.0	70.0
Eastern Germany	15.III.1961	5 447 [g]	64.7	24.8	10.5	83.5*
Finland	31.XII.1960	1 218	21.4 [f]	29.3 [f]	43.5	58.5
France	7.III.1962	16 344 [h]	62.2 [i]	21.0 [j]	16.8 [k]	85.2
Hungary	1.I.1960	2 758 [l]	—— 87.0 ——		13.0	..
Ireland	9.IV.1961	676	57.9	22.9	18.5	80.6
Netherlands	31.V.1960	2 801	36.0	34.0	30.0	84.0
Norway	1.XI.1960	1 092	34.5	23.6	41.9	63.4
Poland	6.XII.1960	6 934 [m]	39.6	38.1	22.3 [n]	69.9
Spain	31.XII.1965	8 637	46.2 [o]	21.1 [p]	32.7 [q]	57.1
Sweden [r]	1.XI.1960	2 675 [l]	34.0 [s]	31.0 [t]	33.0	68.7
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	1 580 [e]	—— 73.2 [u] ——		26.8 [u]	83.4
USSR [v]	15.I.1959	832 [w]	19	—— 81 ——		..
United Kingdom [x]	Summer 1960 [c]	..	45.9	31.0 [a]	23.1 [b]	77.0
	4th quarter 1964 [c]	..	39.0	29.0 [a]	32.0 [b]	62.0
Western Germany	6.VI.1961	15 564 [y]	40.7	21.6 [z]	37.7 [z]	87.9
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	4 082	32.6	31.1	36.3	29.9
United States	1.IV.1960	57 559	32.0	31.0	37.0	..

Sources: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/12) United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.7; *Major Long-term Problems of Government Housing and Related Policies* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E/Mim.3); for Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom, data supplied directly by Governments.

Note: Where the sum of percentages does not equal 100, the distribution of the remaining dwellings is unknown.

[a] 1919 to 1944.

[b] After 1944.

[c] Sample inquiry.

[d] Data relating to residential buildings (not to dwellings).

[e] Occupied dwellings only.

[f] 1920 instead of 1919.

[g] Including rustic and improvised housing-units and excluding dwellings in non-residential buildings.

[h] Including 945 thousand secondary dwellings.

[i] Before 1915.

[j] 1915 to 1948.

[k] After 1948.

[l] Including secondary dwellings.

[m] Dwellings in residential buildings only.

[n] This figure does not include dwellings thoroughly rebuilt after 1945. If it did, it would be as high as 25.3 %.

[o] Before 1911.

[p] 1911 to 1940 inclusive.

[q] After 1940.

[r] Data relating to the year of construction only and not to that of possible reconstruction.

[s] Before 1921.

[t] 1921 to 1945 inclusive.

[u] 1946 instead of 1945.

[v] Urban areas only.

[w] Millions of sq.m. of floor space.

[x] England and Wales.

[y] Excluding dwellings in basements, those without a kitchen or kitchenette, and vacant dwellings.

[z] 1948 instead of 1945.

TABLE B.6

Equipment of occupied dwelling-stock at the last census date, by urban and rural area

Country	Census date	Area	Dwellings (thousands)	Percentage of dwellings with the following equipment inside the dwelling:			
				piped water	toilet installations	fixed bath or shower	electricity
Austria	21.III.1961	Total	2 153	63.6	48.2	30.0	98.3
		Urban	1 237	69.4	..	..	99.6
		Rural	916	55.8	..	..	96.6
Belgium	31.XII.1961	Total	3 016	76.9	88.9	23.6	99.6
Bulgaria	1.XII.1956 [a]	Total	1 534	9.2 [b]	..	..	64.2
		Urban	374	32.6 [b]	..	..	87.6
		Rural	1 160	1.6 [b]	..	..	56.7
	1.XII.1965	Total	2 022	28.3	14.8	8.7	94.6
		Urban	875	54.4	31.7	18.3	98.0
		Rural	1 146	7.9	3.0	1.3	92.7
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	Total	3 820	49.1	29.0	33.3 [c]	97.3
		Urban	1 954	68.5	48.7	49.4 [c]	98.5
		Rural	1 866	27.1	7.4	16.4 [c]	96.0
Denmark	26.IX.1960	Total	1 483	92.9	72.8	48.3	99.0
		Urban	1 038	99.4	81.8	56.1	..
		Rural	445	77.5	51.7	30.4	..
Eastern Germany	15.III.1961 [d]	Total	5 447	65.7	32.7	22.1	..
		Urban [e]	4 053	80.0	40.8	27.2	..
		Rural [f]	1 394	24.0	9.1	7.4	..
	31.XII.1964	Total	5 798	67.8	..	..	100.0
Finland	31.XII.1960	Total	1 211	47.1	35.4	44.0 [g]	88.6
		Urban	529	73.2	63.3	37.6 [g]	99.5
		Rural	682	26.7	13.7	49.0 [g]	80.1
France [h]	7.III.1962	Total	14 538	77.5	40.4	28.0	97.5
		Urban [e]	9 463	88.0	52.0	35.8	98.0
		Rural [f]	5 075	57.7	18.5	13.2	96.8
Greece [i]	19.III.1961	Total	2 067	28.6	14.5	10.4	53.1
		Urban	1 203	46.5	24.1	20.4	81.5
		Rural	864	3.7	1.0	0.6	13.6
Hungary	1.I.1960	Total	2 711	22.7	16.1	17.4	74.5
		Urban	1 119	50.1	35.3	34.9	91.7
		Rural	1 592	3.4	2.6	5.3	62.5
Ireland	9.IV.1961	Total	676	51.0 [b]	64.9 [b]	33.2 [c]	83.0
		Urban	301	86.4 [b]	98.3 [b]	59.8 [c]	97.8
		Rural	375	22.6 [b]	38.1 [b]	11.9 [c]	71.2
Italy [j]	15.X.1961	Total	14 214	71.1	70.2	28.7	94.9
Netherlands	30.VI.1956	Total	2 519	89.6	85.9	26.8	98.1
		Urban [k]	1 549	96.7	..	31.8	99.2
		Rural [l]	970	78.3	..	18.8	96.3
Norway [m]	1.XI.1960	Total	1 075	90.4	39.9	45.2	99.0 E
		Urban	389	96.1	59.1	61.2	100.0 E
		Rural	686	87.2	29.0	36.2	99.0 E
Poland	6.XII.1960	Total	7 026	29.9	18.9	13.9	80.0
		Urban	3 560	55.4	35.6	26.0	97.8
		Rural	3 466	3.7	1.8	1.4	61.9
Portugal [n]	15.XII.1960	Total	2 201	28.9	23.2	18.6	40.5
		Urban	466	82.6	30.7	53.4	88.6
		Rural	1 735	14.5	21.3	9.2	27.6
Spain	31.XII.1960	Urban [o]	3 901	65.3	61.4	23.4	92.7
Sweden [p]	1.XI.1960	Total	2 675	90.0	70.0 [q]	61.0	100.0 E
		Urban [e]	1 694	98.0	84.0 [q]	74.0	..
		Rural [f]	981	77.0	46.0 [q]	39.0	..

TABLE B.6 *(continued)*

Country	Census date	Area	Dwellings (thousands)	Percentage of dwellings with the following equipment inside the dwelling:			
				piped water	toilet installations	fixed bath or shower	electricity
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	Total	1 580	97.8 [r]	99.7 [b]	68.7	..
		Urban [s]	889	99.4 [r]	99.9 [b]	81.8	..
		Rural [t]	691	95.8 [r]	99.5 [b]	51.9	..
United Kingdom [u]	23.IV.1961	Total	14 027	98.4 [b]	91.7 [b]	77.4	100.0
		Urban [v]	11 268	99.3 [b]	93.7 [b]	77.6	100.0
		Rural [w]	2 759	95.0 [b]	83.4 [b]	76.8	100.0
Western Germany [x]	Spring 1960	Total	13 379	96.7 [b]	64.0 [b]	49.1	..
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	Total	4 082	..	..	..	58.2
		Urban	1 328	42.4	34.5	22.5	92.7
		Rural	2 754	..	..	..	41.6
United States [y]	1.IV.1960	Total	58 326	92.9 [b]	86.8 [q]	88.1	99.8 [r]
		Urban	40 764	98.9 [b]	94.2 [q]	96.3	100.0 [r]
		Rural	17 562	79.0 [b]	69.4 [q]	69.1	99.4 [r]

Sources: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.7; for Belgium, Bulgaria and the United Kingdom, information supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Data relate to residential buildings (not to dwellings).

[b] Dwellings with the equipment inside or outside the dwelling, but inside the building.

[c] Fixed bath only.

[d] Including rustic and improvised housing-units but excluding dwellings in non-residential buildings.

[e] Built-up areas of 2,000 inhabitant or more.

[f] Built-up areas of less than 2,000 inhabitants and non-built-up (sparsely populated) areas.

[g] Including Finnish baths in separate buildings.

[h] Total occupied housing-stock, excluding mobile housing-units.

[i] Sample results of the housing census. Data relate to private households occupying conventional dwellings.

[j] Total number of dwellings, occupied or vacant.

[k] Communities of 5,000 inhabitants or more.

[l] Communities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

[m] Data relate to all occupied housing units, including rustic, improvised and mobile units.

[n] Number of dwellings is assimilated to number of bouseholds.

[o] Communities of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

[p] Including vacant dwellings.

[q] Flush toilet provided for one household only.

[r] Percentage of dwellings having their own kitchen or kitchenette.

[s] Communities of 10,000 inhabitants or more and tbeir suburbs of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

[t] Communes of less tban 10,000 inhabitants, excluding suburbs.

[u] England and Wales. Dwellings wbere an occupier was present at the census date.

[v] Urban areas, including conurbations.

[w] Rural areas outside conurbations.

[x] Sample results of the housing census. Excluding dwellings in basements, those without a kitchen or kitchenette and those for which data are not available.

[y] All bousing-units, whether occupied or vacant.

TABLE B.7

Occupied dwellings at the last census date, by tenure status

Country	Date of census	Region	Number of dwellings	Owner-occupied	Let	Others
			1 000	Percentages		
Austria	21.III.1961	Total	2 153	37.8	52.6 [a]	9.6
Belgium	31.XII.1961	Total	3 016	49.7	—— 50.3 ——	
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	Total	3 820	50.4	42.0	7.6 [b]
		Urban	1 954	26.6	67.2	6.2
		Rural	1 866	75.4	15.6	9.0
Denmark [c]	26.IX.1960	Total	1 483	45.0	47.4	7.6
		Urban	1 038	29.2	63.7	7.1
		Rural	445	82.0	9.4	8.6
Finland	31.XII.1960	Total	1 211	60.5	27.1	12.4 [d]
		Urban	529	42.5	44.1	13.4 [d]
		Rural	682	74.4	14.0	11.6 [d]
France [e]	7.III.1962	Total	14 538	41.5	45.1	13.4
		Urban	9 463	33.0	54.2	12.8
		Rural	5 075	57.5	28.0	14.5

TABLE B.7 *(continued)*

Country	Date of census	Region	Number of dwellings	Owner-occupied	Let	Others
			1 000	Percentages		
Hungary	1.I.1960	Total	2 711	62.2	33.9	3.9
		Urban	1 119	34.3	61.7	4.0
		Rural	1 592	81.8	14.4	3.8
Ireland	9.IV.1961	Total	676	59.8	35.6	4.6 [f]
		Urban	301	38.0	58.8	3.2 [f]
		Rural	375	77.4	17.0	5.6 [f]
Italy [g]	20.X.1962	Total	13 352	50.2	41.4	8.4
Netherlands [h]	30.VI.1956	Total	2 519	29.3	68.8	1.9 [i]
		Urban [j]	1 549	17.2	81.4	1.4
		Rural [k]	970	48.7	48.6	2.7
Norway	1.XI.1960	Total	1 068	52.8	43.1	4.1
		Urban	387	24.6	71.8	3.6
		Rural	681	68.9	26.7	4.4
Portugal [l]	15.XII.1960	Total	2 201	44.5	48.0	7.5
		Urban	466	9.7	85.7	4.6
		Rural	1 735	53.9	37.8	8.3
Sweden	1.XI.1960	Total	2 582	36.0	55.0	9.0 [m]
		Urban [n]	1 647	20.0	66.0	14.0 [m]
		Rural [o]	935	65.0	34.0	1.0 [m]
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	Total	1 580	33.7	62.5	3.8
		Urban [p]	889	18.8	79.0	2.2
		Rural [q]	691	52.8	41.4	5.8
United Kingdom [r]	23.IV.1961	Total	14 104	43.9	51.1	5.0
		Urban [s]	11 297	43.6	53.1	3.3
		Rural [t]	2 807	45.1	43.2	11.7
Western Germany [u]	6.VI.1961	Total	15 564	35.3	64.7	—
		Urban [v]	6 199	16.4	83.6	—
		Rural [w]	9 365	47.8	52.2	—
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	Total	4 082	77.5	22.5	—
		Urban	1 328	47.4	52.6	—
		Rural [e]	2 754	92.0	8.0	—
United States [x]	1.IV.1960	Total	53 024	62.0	38.0	—
		Urban	38 320	58.0	42.0	—
		Rural	14 704	71.0	29.0	—

Source: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU.12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.7.

E Official estimate.

[a] Of which 72.6 % rent-controlled and 27.4 % rent-free.

[b] Of which: 0.6 % janitors' and other service dwellings; 6.6 % tenure by relatives of the owner; 0.4 % others.

[c] Data relate to all occupied private housing-units.

[d] Dwellings owned by employer: total, 11.7 %; urban, 12.6 %; rural, 11.0 %.

[e] Total occupied private housing-stock, excluding mobile housing-units.

[f] Including dwellings free of rent and those for which the tenure status was not stated.

[g] Sample inquiry.

[h] Excluding 12 thousand occupied semi-permanent dwellings (lifetime, 15 years) for which the tenure status is unknown. Including secondary and seasonal dwellings permanently occupied after official requisition by local authorities.

[i] 1.7 % are official residences and 0.2 % charity dwellings.

[j] Communities of 5,000 inhabitants or more.

[k] Communities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

[l] The number of dwellings is assimilated to the number of households.

[m] Occupied by members of co-operative housing societies.

[n] Localities of at least 2,000 inhabitants.

[o] Localities of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

[p] Communes of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and their suburbs.

[q] Communes of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

[r] England and Wales. Data were enumerated only in dwellings where an occupier was present.

[s] Urban areas, including conurbations.

[t] Rural areas outside conurbations.

[u] The figures cover the total number of conventional dwellings, whether occupied or not; dwellings in basements and those without a kitchen or kitchenette are not included.

[v] Municipalities of 50,000 inhabitants or more.

[w] Municipalities of less than 50,000 inhabitants.

[x] Total occupied private housing-stock.

TABLE B.8

Estimated changes in the dwelling-stock,[a] from around 1960 to 1965

Country	Dwellings available: at the census date or of official estimate			at the end of 1965		Increase of dwellings per thousand inhabitants:		Annual average increase as percentage of the dwelling-stock per thousand inhabitants at the beginning of the period	Average annual rates from the census date or official estimate to the end of 1965	
	Date	Thousands	Number per thousand inhabitants	Thousands	Number per thousand inhabitants	over the whole period	average per year		Percentage of losses from the dwelling-stock	Increase of population per thousand inhabitants
Austria	End 1961	2 279.1	320	2 460	338	18	4.5	1.4	0.09	5.9
Belgium	End 1961	3 165.2	344	3 305	348	4	1.0	0.3	0.39	8.3
Bulgaria	1.XII.1956	1 733.0	228	2 075	252	24	2.7	1.2	0.50	9.3
Czechoslovakia	End 1960	3 806.9 [b]	278	4 170	293	15	3.0	1.1	0.41	7.3
Denmark	26.IX.1960	1 483.0 [b]	323	1 626	340	17	3.2	1.0	0.47	7.6
Eastern Germany	End 1961	5 583.2	326	5 856	344	18	4.5	1.4	0.21	— 1.4
Finland	End 1960	1 211.2 [b]	272	1 342	290	18	3.6	1.3	0.99	8.0
France	7.III.1962	16 344 [c]	351	17 600 [d]	356	5	1.3	0.4	0.19	14.6 [e]
Greece	19.III.1961	2 260	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3
Hungary	End 1960	2 805.7	280	3 034	299	19	3.8	1.4	0.39	3.3
Ireland	9.IV.1961	676.0 [b]	240	683	239	— 1	— 0.2	— 0.1	0.99	3.2
Italy	End 1960	13 853.0	278	15 742	304	26	5.2	1.9	0.10	7.7
Malta	End 1960	74.5	226	82	259	33	6.6	2.9	—	— 6.3
Netherlands	End 1960	2 871.6	248	3 261	264	16	3.2	1.3	0.47	13.8
Norway	1.XI.1960	1 099.0	306	1 177	315	9	1.7	0.6	1.32	7.8
Poland	6.XII.1960	7 025.6 [b]	239	7 707	243	4	0.8	0.3	0.30	11.3
Portugal	15.XII.1960	2 392.0	269	2 539	276	7	1.4	0.5	0.50	7.7
Spain	31.XII.1960	7 682.2	251	8 626	272	21	4.2	1.7	0.26	8.4
Sweden	1.XI.1960	2 675.0	357	2 875	370	13	2.5	0.7	1.45	6.5
Switzerland	End 1960	1 577.4 [b]	291	1 845	310	19	3.8	1.3	0.21	20.9
Turkey	23.X.1960	3 270.0 [b]	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.9
USSR	End 1960	50 900.0 [b]	235	61 658	266	31	6.2	2.6	0.30	14.7
United Kingdom [f]	23.IV.1961	16 273.0 [g]	317	17 471	329	12	2.6	0.8	0.59	7.6
Western Germany [h]	End 1960	16 270.3	292	19 019	321	29	5.8	2.0	0.19	12.6
Yugoslavia	End 1960	3 908.0 [b]	211	4 681	238	27	5.4	2.6	0.24	11.7
United States	1.IV.1960	58 326.0	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.9

Sources: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.7; *Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe*, 1966 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.E.5); for Austria, Belgium, France, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Western Germany and Yugoslavia, data supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Whether occupied or vacant.

[b] Excluding vacant dwellings.

[c] Including secondary dwellings

[d] Estimate on the basis of an official inquiry.

[e] Including persons repatriated from North Africa.

[f] Great Britain only.

[g] Including improvised housing-units and secondary dwellings.

[h] Data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, or which separate figures are not available.

TABLE C.1

Estimated quantitative dwelling shortage at the last census date and its relative importance

Country	Occupied dwelling-stock [a] at the date of census or of estimate		Estimated dwelling shortage			
	Date	Thousand dwellings	Min = lower estimate Max = higher estimate	Thousand dwellings	As a percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock	Dwellings per thousand inhabitants
Austria	21.III.1961	2 153	—	176	8.2	24.9
Belgium	1.I.1965	3 103 E	—	[b]	..	..
Bulgaria	1.XII.1956	1 698	—	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	1.III.1961	3 820	Min	346	9.1	25.2
			Max	492	12.9	35.8
Denmark	29.IX.1960	1 476	—	[b]	—	—
Eastern Germany	15.III.1961	5 427	—	..	..	..
Finland	31.XII.1960	1 211	Min	47	3.9	10.6
			Max	88	7.3	19.8
France	7.III.1962	14 350	—	1 113	7.8	23.9
Greece	19.III.1961	1 918	—	..	..	..
Hungary	31.XII.1960	2 800	—	258	9.2	25.8
Ireland	9.IV.1961	676	—	[b]	—	—
Italy	15.X.1961	13 032	—	2 065	15.8	40.8
Malta	1961	74 E	Min	5.1	6.9	15.5
			Max	5.2	7.0	15.8
Netherlands	31.V.1960	2 801	Min	186	6.6	16.2
			Max	223	8.0	19.5
	15.X.1964	..	—	185	..	15.1
	Estimate end 1964	3 160	—	173	5.5	14.2
Norway	1.XI.1960	1 068	—	85	8.0	23.7
		of which :				
		in urban areas: 387	—	45	11.6	39.0
		in rural areas: 681	—	40	5.9	16.4
Poland	6.XII.1960	7 026	—	640 [c]	9.1	21.5
		of which :				
		in urban areas: 3 560	—	310	8.7	21.5
		in rural areas: 3 466	—	330	9.5	21.5
Portugal	VII.1960	2 370	—	..	..	..
Spain	31.XII.1963	8 132 E [d]	—	802	9.9	2.6
	31.XII.1966	8 868 E [d]	—	760	8.6	2.4
Sweden	1.XI.1960	2 582	—	[b]	—	—
Switzerland	1.XII.1960	1 580	—	25	1.6	4.6
Turkey	23.X.1960	3 270	—	1 649	50.4	59.4
		of which :				
		in urban areas: 1 121	—	661	59.0	74.6
		in rural areas: 2 149	—	988	46.0	52.3
USSR [e]	Estimate end 1965	31 000	—	3 600	11.6	30.0
United Kingdom [f]	31.XII.1965	17 471 [g]	—	700	4.0 [h]	13.1
Western Germany	6.VI.1961	15 564	—	..	..	..
	31.XII.1961 [i]	16 814 [j]	—	1 008	6.0	17.8
Yugoslavia	31.III.1961	4 082	—	460	11.3	24.8
United States	1.IV.1960	52 257	—	..	..	..

Sources: A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960 (ST/ECE/HOU/12), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.11.E.7, and information supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Non-conventional housing-units (e.g. rustic and improvised housing-units) are not included.

[b] Dwelling shortage is included in future housing requirements.

[c] The dwelling shortage is included in the respective components of the future housing requirements after the year 1966.

[d] Including vacant and secondary dwellings.

[e] Urban area only — the dwelling shortage is expected to be eliminated by the end of 1970.

[f] Great Britain only.

[g] Including vacant and secondary dwellings, and rustic and improvised housing-units.

[h] As a percentage of all dwellings.

[i] Data on estimated dwelling shortage at 31.XII.1961 supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available to the secretariat; consequently the other figures referring to the same date relate also to the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and to West Berlin.

[j] Including vacant dwellings.

TABLE C.2

Elements of the estimated quantitative dwelling shortage at the last census date

A. *Countries that included vacant dwellings in the dwelling-stock when calculating the dwelling shortage and, consequently, provided for a reserve of vacant dwellings to ensure normal functioning of the housing market*

Austria (21.III.1961)	Thousands of dwellings
(1) Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) households living in improvised housing units and units not intended for human habitation	33.2
(ii) households living in single rooms	33.4
(iii) households sharing a dwelling because of dwelling shortage	74.3
(2) Reserve of vacant dwellings	35.0
Estimated dwelling shortage	175.9

Czechoslovakia (1.III.1961)	
(1) Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) households sharing a dwelling in overcrowded rented dwellings	101.7
(ii) one-half of households sharing a dwelling in overcrowded owner-occupied family and farm houses	145.6
(iii) 20 % of households sharing a dwelling in adequately occupied dwellings	36.7
(iv) households living in other housing-units	15.0
(2) Additions to existing vacant dwellings to create a 2 % reserve	47.0
Lower estimate of dwelling shortage	346.0
(3) Dwellings lacking for housing the second half of households sharing a dwelling in overcrowded owner-occupied family and farm houses	145.6
Higher estimate of dwelling shortage	491.6

Finland (31.XII.1960)	
(1) Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) 40 % of one-person households living as sub-tenants	23.1
(ii) 80 % of multi-person (two or more) households living as sub-tenants	11.4
(2) Minimum reserve of vacant dwellings (about 1 % of the dwelling-stock	12.4
Lower estimate of dwelling shortage	46.9
(3) Dwellings lacking for housing of each family sharing a dwelling in multi-family households living in urban areas and rural agglomerations [a]	28.3
(4) Additions to minimum reserve of vacant dwellings to create about 2 % reserve of maximum dwelling requirements	13.0
Higher estimate of dwelling shortage	88.2

France (7.III.1962)	
(1) Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) private households located in non-conventional private housing-units	351.6
(ii) 50 % of families sharing a dwelling and living in private households	313.8
(iii) 50 % of lodgers and boarders	130.3
(iv) 50 % of private households living in collective housing-units (e.g. hotels)	167.7
(2) Additions to existing vacant dwellings to create a 5 % reserve in urban communes	150.1
Estimated dwelling shortage	1 113.5

[a] A rural agglomeration is defined as a group of buildings separated by distances not usually exceeding 200 metres, where at least 200 inhabitants live.

TABLE C.2 *(continued)*

Netherlands (31.V.1960)	Thousands of dwellings
(1) Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) households living in improvised housing-units and units not intended for human habitation	25.5
(ii) households living in mobile housing-units because of dwelling shortage	7.1
(iii) multi-person households living in hotels because of dwelling shortage	1.8
(iv) multi-person households sharing a dwelling because of dwelling shortage (about 75 %)	104.3
(v) lodgers requiring dwellings of their own (about 20 %) inclusive of lodgers with unknown habitations	25.2
(2) Additions to existing vacant dwellings to create a reserve of 1.5 % of minimum dwelling requirements	21.8
Lower estimate of dwelling shortage	185.7
(3) Dwellings lacking for housing of 50 % of secondary families in private households	37.0
Higher estimate of dwelling shortage	222.7

Netherlands (sample survey 15.X.1964)	
(1) Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) multi-person households living in improvised housing-units and units not intended for human habitation	21.8
(ii) multi-person households living in housing-units in institutions	0.8
(iii) multi-person households living in hotels because of dwelling shortage	2.1
(iv) multi-person households sharing a dwelling because of dwelling shortage	110.6
(v) lodgers requiring dwellings of their own	24.2
(2) Additions to existing vacant dwellings to create a reserve of 1.5 % of minimum dwelling requirements	25.6
Estimated dwelling shortage	185.1
Netherlands (estimate end 1964)	173.0

Norway (1.XI.1960)	
(1) Dwelling lacking for housing of households sharing a dwelling because of dwelling shortage	63.0
(2) Minimum reserve of vacant dwellings of about 2 % of the existing dwelling-stock	22.0
Estimated dwelling shortage	85.0

The number of households in need of separate dwellings (1 138 000) has been calculated on the assumption that the following percentages of different groups of adult population need separate dwellings:

Type of municipality	Married couples	Previously married persons	Unmarried persons	
			20-29 years	30 years and more
1. Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, Stavanger	99	80	20	55
2. Other towns	98	75	20	50
3. Suburban municipalities	98	70	15	45
4. Other municipalities with densely populated areas	98	65	10	40
5. Rural municipalities	97	60	10	20-40

Switzerland (1.II.1960)	Thousands of dwellings
(1) Dwellings lacking for housing of households living in non-conventional housing-units	20.3
(2) Additions to existing vacant dwellings to create a 1 % reserve	5.0
Estimated dwelling shortage	25.3

TABLE C.2 *(concluded)*

B. *Countries that did not include vacant dwellings in the dwelling-stock when calculating the dwelling shortage and, assuming that the existing number of vacant dwellings sufficed for normal functioning of the housing market, provided for no additions to the existing vacant dwellings*

Italy (15.X.1961)	Thousands of dwellings
Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) private households located in non-conventional private housing units	715.3
(ii) 50 % of families sharing a dwelling and living in private households	1 350.0
Estimated dwelling shortage	2 065.3
Poland (6.XII.1960)	
Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) 50 % of one-person and 98.5 % of multi-person households in towns	310.0
(ii) 100 % of agricultural households working on own account; of other households living in rural areas: 50 % of one-person and 98.5 % of multi-person households	330.0
Estimated dwelling shortage	640.0
Turkey (1960)	
Urban areas	
Dwellings lacking for housing of:	
(i) households located in squatter housing-units	240.0
(ii) households located in substandard housing-units no longer suitable for human habitation	387.0
(iii) 25 % of families sharing a dwelling	34.0
Estimated dwelling shortage	661.0
Rural areas	
Dwellings lacking for housing of households located in substandard housing-units no longer suitable for human habitation	988.1
Estimated dwelling shortage for the whole country	1 649.1
Western Germany (31.XII.1961)	
Dwellings lacking for housing of 50 % of one-person households in communities of less than 100 000 inhabitants, 60 % of one-person households in communities of 100 000 and more inhabitants, and 100 % of multi-person households	1 008.0
Yugoslavia (31.III.1961)	
Dwellings lacking for housing of households sharing a dwelling because of dwelling shortage.	460.0

TABLE C.3

Structure of tentatively estimated future normative housing requirements [a]

A = Thousands of dwellings
B = Percentages of the total

Country	Period of estimate	Min = lower estimate Max = higher estimate	Total future normative housing requirements (1 000 dwellings)	of which arising from: replacement requirements		natural increase of households [b]		external migration		internal migration		necessity to create a reserve of vacant dwellings	
				A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Austria	1961-1980	Min	328	126	38.4	200	61.0	—	—	—	—	2	0.6
		Max	703	500	71.1	200	28.5	—	—	—	—	3	0.4
Belgium [c]	1965-1984	Min	1 218	782 [d]	64.2	360	29.6	60	4.9	—	—	16	1.3
		Max	1 554	1 064 [d]	68.4	400	25.7	60	3.9	—	—	30	2.0
Czechoslovakia	1961-1980	—	1 912	817	42.7	973	50.9	—	—	122	6.4	—	—
	1961-1970	—	776	236	30.4	479	61.7	—	—	61	7.9	—	—
	1971-1980	—	1 136	581	51.1	494	43.5	—	—	61	5.4	—	—
Denmark [c]	1961-1980	Min	535	200	37.4	285	53.3	—	—	[e]		50	9.3
		Max	876	200	22.8	626	71.5	—	—	[e]		50	5.7
Finland	1961-1980	Min	793	345	43.5	443	55.9	[f]		[e]		5	0.6
		Max	853		40.4	498	58.4					10	1.2
	1961-1970	Min	369	160	43.4	206	55.8	[f]		[e]		3	0.8
		Max	403		39.7	238	59.1					5	1.2
	1971-1980	Min	424	185	43.6	237	55.9	[f]		[e]		2	0.5
		Max	450		41.1	260	57.8					5	1.1
France	1962-1980	Min	7 250	3 500	48.3	2 330	32.1	850	11.7	[g]		570 [h]	7.9
		Max	9 050	5 000	55.2	2 630	29.1		9.4				6.3
Hungary	1961-1975	—	742	380	51.2	362	48.8	—	—	[i]		—	—
Ireland [c]	1962-1971	—	132 [j]	117	88.6	15	11.4	—	—	[i]		—	—
Italy	1961-1980	—	6 092	2 600	42.7	2 698	44.3	—	—	650	10.7	144	2.3
	1961-1970	—	2 835	1 300	45.9	1 063	37.5	—	—	400	14.1	72	2.5
	1971-1980	—	3 257	1 300	39.9	1 635	50.2	—	—	250	7.7	72	2.2
Malta	1961-1980	—	0.5	0.5	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1965-1979	—	1 689	649	38.5	1 025	60.6	—	—	—	—	15	0.9
	1965-1968	—	443	123	27.8	315	71.1	—	—	—	—	5	1.1
	1970-1979	—	1 246	526	42.2	710	57.0	—	—	—	—	10	0.8
Norway	1961-1980	Min	550	300	54.5	225	41.0	—	—	[e]		25	4.5
		Max	750		40.0	425	56.7						3.3
	1961-1970	Min	290	150	51.7	115	39.7	—	—	[e]		25	8.6
		Max	300		50.7	125	41.7						8.3
	1971-1980	Min	250	150	60.0	100	40.0	—	—	[e]		—	—
		Max	450		33.3	300	66.7						
Poland [c]	1966-1985	Min	6 395	2 080	32.5	4 025	63.0					290	4.5
		Max	7 730	3 100	40.1	4 320	55.9	—	—	[i]		310	4.0
	of which :												
	in urban areas	Min	4 390	810	18.4	3 380	77.0	—	—	[i]		200	4.6
		Max	5 070	1 215	24.0	3 635	71.7					220	4.3
	in rural areas	Min	2 005	1 270	63.3	645	32.2	—	—	[i]		90	4.5
		Max	2 660	1 885	70.9	685	25.7					90	3.4
Spain	1967-1971	—	1 293	361	27.9	449	34.7	[f]		483	37.4	—	—
Sweden [c]	1961-1975	—	1 500	650	43.3	650	43.3	50	3.3	100	6.7	50	3.4
Switzerland	1961-1970	—	480	174	36.3	178	37.1	123	25.6	—	—	5	1.0

TABLE C.3 *(continued)*

Country	Period of estimate	Min = lower estimate Max = higher estimate	Total future normative housing requirements (1 000 dwellings)	of which arising from: replacement requirements		natural increase of households [b]		external migration		internal migration		necessity to create a reserve of vacant dwellings	
				A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Turkey	1961-1980	—	5 998	1 854	30.9	2 899	48.3	—	—	1 245	20.8	—	—
	of which : in urban areas	—	3 392	510	15.0	1 637	48.3	—	—	1 245	36.7	—	—
	in rural areas	—	2 606	1 344	51.6	1 262	48.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961-1970	—	2 605	927	35.6	1 203	46.2	—	—	475	18.2	—	—
	of which : in urban areas	—	1 355	255	18.8	625	46.1	—	—	475	35.1	—	—
	in rural areas	—	1 250	672	53.8	578	46.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1971-1980	—	3 393	927	27.3	1 696	50.0	—	—	770	22.7	—	—
	of which : in urban areas	—	2 037	255	12.5	1 012	49.7	—	—	770	37.8	—	—
	in rural areas	—	1 356	672	49.6	684	50.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
USSR [k]	1966-1980	—	26 650	3 250	12.2	21 700	81.4	—	—	[i]		1 700	6.4
	1966-1970	—	5 250	850	16.2	4 000	76.2	—	—	[i]		400	7.6
	1971-1980	—	21 400	2 400	11.2	17 700	82.7	—	—	[i]		1 300	6.1
United Kingdom [l]	1966-1970	—	3 900	3 150	80.8	750	19.2	[f]		[i]		—	—
Western Germany	1968-1975	—	3 920	740	18.9	2 757	70.3	[f]		[n]		423	10.8
Yugoslavia	1961-1970	—	881	—	—	881	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: Information supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Future housing requirements do not include dwelling shortage.

[b] Excluding the increase of households due to external and internal migration.

[c] Including the difference between the number of dwellings deficient in structural characteristics and the number of households living in these dwellings.

[d] Including dwelling shortage.

[e] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in replacement requirements and in those arising from increase of households.

[f] Requirements arising from external migration are included in those arising from increase of households.

[g] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in replacement requirements.

[h] Secondary dwellings only are included.

[i] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in those arising from increase of households.

[j] According to the official programme (Government White Paper of 1964), about 103 000 dwellings only are to be constructed during the period 1962 to 1971.

[k] Urban areas only.

[l] Great Britain only.

[m] Data on estimated future normative housing requirements supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available to the secretariat.

[n] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in those arising from necessity to create a reserve of vacant dwellings.

TABLE C.4

Annual average of tentatively estimated future normative housing requirements, [a] per thousand inhabitants

(Dwellings)

Country	Period of estimate	Min = lower estimate Max = higher estimate	Total	of which arising from: replacement requirements	natural increase of households [b]	external migration	internal migration	reserve of vacant dwellings
Austria	1961-1980	Min	2.2	0.8	1.4	—	—	—
		Max	4.8	3.4	1.4	—	—	—
Belgium [c]	1965-1984	Min	6.2	4.0 [d]	1.8	0.3	—	0.1
		Max	7.9	5.4 [d]	2.0	0.3	—	0.2
Czechoslovakia	1961-1980	—	6.5	2.8	3.3	—	0.4	—
	1961-1970	—	5.5	1.7	3.4	—	0.4	—
	1971-1980	—	7.4	3.8	3.2	—	0.4	—

TABLE C.4 *(continued)*

Country	Period of estimate	Min = lower estimate Max = higher estimate	Total	of which arising from				
				replacement requirements	natural increase of households [b]	external migration	internal migration	reserve of vacant dwellings
Denmark [c]	1961-1980	Min	5.4	2.0	2.9	—	[e]	0.5
		Max	8.8	2.0	6.3	—	[e]	0.5
Finland	1961-1980	Min	8.3	3.6	4.6	[f]	[e]	0.1
		Max	8.9		5.2			0.1
	1961-1970	Min	8.0	3.5	4.5	[f]	[e]	
		Max	8.7		5.2			—
	1971-1980	Min	8.6	3.8	4.8	[f]	[e]	
		Max	9.1		5.3			—
France	1962-1980	Min	7.5	3.6	2.4	[g]		
		Max	9.4	5.2	2.7	0.9		0.6 [h]
Hungary	1961-1975	—	4.8	2.5	2.3	—	[i]	—
Ireland [c]	1962-1971	—	4.6 [j]	4.1	0.5	—	[i]	—
Italy	1961-1980	—	5.7	2.5	2.5	—	0.6	0.1
	1961-1970	—	5.5	2.5	2.1	—	0.8	0.1
	1971-1980	—	5.9	2.4	3.0	—	0.4	0.1
Malta	1961-1980	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1965-1979	—	8.2	3.1	5.0	—	—	0.1
	1965-1969	—	7.0	1.9	5.0	—	—	0.1
	1970-1979	—	8.8	3.7	5.0	—	—	0.1
Norway	1961-1980	Min	7.0	3.8	2.9	—	[e]	
		Max	9.6		5.5			0.3
	1961-1970	Min	7.8	4.0	3.1	—	[e]	
		Max	8.0		3.3			0.7
	1971-1980	Min	6.1	3.7	2.4	—	[e]	
		Max	11.0		7.3			—
Poland [c]	1966-1985	Min	9.0	2.9	5.7	—	[i]	0.4
		Max	10.9	4.4	6.1	—	—	0.4
Spain	1967-1971	—	7.8	2.2	2.7	[f]	2.9	—
Sweden [c]	1961-1975	—	12.7	5.5	5.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
Switzerland	1961-1970	—	8.1	2.9	3.0	2.1	—	0.1
Turkey	1961-1980	—	7.9	2.5	3.8	—	1.6	—
	1961-1970	—	8.0	2.9	3.7	—	1.4	—
	1971-1980	—	7.9	2.2	3.9	—	1.8	—
USSR [k]	1966-1980	—	11.6	1.4	9.5	—	[i]	0.7
	1966-1970	—	7.9	1.3	6.0	—	[i]	0.6
	1971-1980	—	13.2	1.5	10.9	—	[i]	0.8
United Kingdom [l]	1966-1970	—	14.4	11.6	2.8	[f]	[i]	—
Western Germany	1968-1975	—	8.0	1.5	5.6	[f]	[n]	0.9
Yugoslavia	1961-1970	—	4.5	—	4.5	—	[n]	—

Sources: Information supplied directly by Governments.

[a] Future housing requirements do not include dwelling shortage.

[b] Excluding the increase of households due to external and internal migration.

[c] Including dwelling shortage.

[d] Including the difference between the number of dwellings defined by structural characteristic and the number of households living in these dwellings.

[e] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in replacement requirements and in those arising from increase of households.

[f] Requirements arising from external migration are included in those arising from increase of households.

[g] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in replacement requirements.

[h] Secondary dwellings only are included.

[i] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in those arising from increase of households.

[j] According to the official programme (Government White Paper of 1964), an annual average of about 3.6 dwellings per thousand inhabitants is to be constructed during the period 1962-1971.

[k] Urban areas only.

[l] Great Britain only.

[m] Data on estimated future normative housing requirements supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available to the secretariat.

[n] Requirements arising from internal migration are included in those arising from the necessity to create a reserve of vacant dwellings.

TABLE C.5

Elements of tentatively estimated replacement requirements and their relative importance

Austria		Thousands of dwellings
Period of estimate: 1961-1980		
A. *Lower estimate*		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		126
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	0.3	
B. *Higher estimate*		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		500
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	1.2	
Belgium		
Period of estimate: 1965-1984		
A. *Lower estimate*		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		490
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development		118
(*c*) arising from natural catastrophes and conversions (including replacement arising from the difference between the number of dwellings, defined in structural characteristics, and the number of households living in these dwellings)		174
		782
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	1.3	
B. *Higher estimate*		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		688
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development		176
(*c*) arising from natural catastrophes and conversions (including replacement arising from the difference between the number of dwellings defined in structural characteristics and the number of households living in these dwellings)		200
		1 064
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	1.8	
Czechoslovakia		
Period of estimate: 1961-1970		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings, including demolitions to make way for economic development		236
(*b*) arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		—
		236
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as a percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	0.6	
Period of estimate: 1971-1980		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings, including demolitions to make way for economic development		581
(*b*) arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		—
		581
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as a percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	1.5	

TABLE C.5 *(continued)*

Denmark		Thousands of dwellings
Period of estimate: 1961-1980		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		200
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	0.7	
Finland		
Period of estimate: 1961-1970		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		30
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions (including a part of requirements arising from internal migration)		130
		160
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	1.3	
Period of estimate: 1971-1980		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		35
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions (including a part of requirements arising from internal migration)		150
		185
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	1.5	
France		
Period of estimate: 1962-1980		
A. *Lower estimate*		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings (including requirements arising from internal migration)		3 500
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		—
		3 500
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1962	1.3	
B. *Higher estimate*		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings (including requirements arising from internal migration)		5 000
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		—
		5 000
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1962	1.8	
Hungary		
Period of estimate: 1961-1975		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		353
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development		25
(*c*) arising from natural catastrophes		2
(*d*) arising from conversions		—
		380
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	0.9	

TABLE C.5 *(continued)*

		Thousands of dwellings
Ireland		
Period of estimate: 1962-1971		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		117
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	1.7	
Italy		
Period of estimate: 1961-1970		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		1 300
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		—
		1 300
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	1.0	
Period of estimate: 1971-1980		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		1 300
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		—
		1 300
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	1.0	
Malta		
Period of estimate: 1961-1980		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings, including demolitions to make way for economic development		0.5
(*b*) arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		—
		0.5
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	—	
Netherlands		
Period of estimate: 1965-1969		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		123
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	0.9	
Period of estimate: 1970-1979		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		526
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	1.9	
Norway		
Period of estimate: 1961-1970		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions (including a part of requirements arising from internal migration)		150
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	1.4	

TABLE C.5 *(continued)*

Period of estimate: 1971-1980		Thousands of dwellings
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions (including a part of requirements arising from internal migration)		150
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	1.4	
Poland		
Period of estimate: 1966-1985		
A. *Lower estimate*		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		2 080
of which : in urban areas: 810 in rural areas: 1 270		2 080
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	1.6	
B. *Higher estimate*		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		3 100
of which : in urban areas: 1 215 in rural areas: 1 885		3 100
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	2.2	
Spain		
Period of estimate: 1967-1971		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		361
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the dwelling-stock in 1966	0.8	
Sweden		
Period of estimate: 1961-1975		
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions		650
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	1.7	
Switzerland		
Period of estimate: 1961-1970		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		25
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development (including requirements arising from the decrease of occupation rate)		119
(*c*) arising from natural catastrophes		—
(*d*) arising from conversions		30
		174
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	1.1	
Turkey		
Period of estimate: 1961-1970		
(1) Replacement:		
(*a*) of unfit dwellings		847
of which : in urban areas: 210 in rural areas: 637		
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development		13
of which : in urban areas: 8 in rural areas: 5		

TABLE C.5 *(concluded)*

	Thousands of dwellings[b]
(*c*) arising from natural catastrophes	50
of which : in urban areas: 20	
in rural areas: 30	
(*d*) arising from conversions	17
of which : in urban areas: 17	
in rural areas: —	
	927
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	2.8
Period of estimate: 1971-1980	
(1) Replacement:	
(*a*) of unfit dwellings	847
of which : in urban areas: 210	
in rural areas: 637	
(*b*) of demolitions to make way for economic development	13
of which : in urban areas: 8	
in rural areas: 5	
(*c*) arising from natural catastrophes	50
of which : in urban areas: 20	
in rural areas: 30	
(*d*) arising from conversions	17
of which : in urban areas: 17	
in rural areas: —	
	927
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1960	2.8
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (urban areas only)	
Period of estimate: 1966-1970	
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions	850
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1965	0.5
Period of estimate: 1971-1980	
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions	2 400
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1965	0.8
United Kingdom (Great Britain only)	
Period of estimate: 1966-1970	
(1) Replacement:	
(*a*) of unfit dwellings	1 000
(*b*) of dwellings not yet unfit but not worth improving	2 000
(*c*) of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes	150
(*d*) arising from conversions	—
	3 150
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1961	4.0
Western Germany[a]	
Period of estimate: 1968-1975	
(1) Replacement of unfit dwellings, of demolitions to make way for economic development, and arising from natural catastrophes and conversions	740
(2) Annual average of replacement requirements as percentage of the occupied dwelling-stock in 1968	0.5

[a] Data on estimated future normative housing requirements supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available to the secretariat.

TABLE C.6

Average annual housebuilding rate that would have to be attained between the beginning of 1966 and the end of the period of estimate, if both estimated dwelling shortages and tentative future normative housing requirements were fully included in housing construction programmes

Country	Estimated dwelling shortage including tentative future housing requirements			Annual average of dwellings per thousand inhabitants		
	Period of estimate	Min = lower estimate Max = higher estimate	Annual average of dwellings per thousand inhabitants [a]	Constructed in 1961-1965	Tentatively to be constructed from 1966 to the end of the period of estimate [b]	Difference
Austria	1961-1980	Min	3.4	6.6	2.4	— 4.2
		Max	5.9		5.7	— 0.9
Belgium	1965-1984	Min	6.2	5.3	6.2	0.9
		Max	7.9		8.0	2.7
Czechoslovakia	1961-1970	Min	7.9	6.4	9.3	2.9
		Max	8.5		11.4	5.0
	1961-1980	Min	7.6	6.4	8.0	1.6
		Max	8.1		8.7	2.3
Denmark	1961-1980	Min	5.4	7.6	4.7	— 2.9
		Max	8.8		9.2	1.6
Finland	1961-1970	Min	9.0	8.4	9.6	1.2
		Max	10.6		12.7	4.3
	1961-1980	Min	8.8	8.4	8.9	0.5
		Max	9.8		10.3	1.9
France	1962-1980	Min	8.7	7.3	9.0	1.7
		Max	10.6		11.3	4.0
Hungary	1961-1975	—	6.5	5.6	6.9	1.3
Ireland	1962-1971	—	4.6	2.9	5.6	2.7
Italy	1961-1970	—	9.5	7.6	11.2	3.6
	1961-1980	—	7.7		7.6	—
Netherlands	1965-1969	—	9.8	7.7	9.8	2.1
	1965-1979	—	9.1	7.7	9.1	1.4
Norway	1961-1970	Min	10.0	8.2	11.7	3.5
		Max	10.3		12.2	4.0
	1961-1980	Min	8.1	8.2	8.0	— 0.2
		Max	10.6		11.4	3.2
Poland	1966-1985	Min	9.0		9.0	4.1
		Max	10.9	4.9	10.9	6.0
Spain	1967-1971	—	12.3	4.9	11.7	6.8
Sweden	1961-1975	—	12.7	10.9	13.6	2.7
Switzerland	1961-1970	—	8.5	9.9	7.2	— 2.7
USSR (urban areas)	1966-1970	—	13.4	12.0	13.4	1.4
	1971-1980	—	13.2		13.2	1.2
United Kingdom (Great Britain only)	1966-1970	—	17.0	6.3	17.0	10.7
Western Germany	1968-1975	—	8.0	10.2	8.0 [c]	— 2.2
Yugoslavia	1961-1970	—	6.8	4.9	7.7	1.8

Note. Calculations for this table have been based on tables C.1, C.3 and D.3.

[a] The method of calculation applied was as follows: estimated dwelling shortage including tentative future housing requirements divided by the number of years of the period of estimate and by the annual average of estimated population (thousands) in the same period.

[b] The method of calculation applied was as follows: estimated dwelling shortage including tentative future housing requirements, minus dwellings constructed from the beginning of the period of estimate to the end of 1965, and divided by the number of years from 1966 (inclusive) to the end of the period of estimate and by the annual average of estimated population (thousands) in the same period.

[c] To be constructed from 1968 instead of from 1966.

TABLE C.7

Tentative estimates of future changes that would occur in the dwelling-stock if both estimated dwelling shortages and tentative future normative housing requirements were fully included in housing construction programmes and if the latter were fulfilled

Country	Period of estimated future normative housing requirements	Dwelling stock [a] per thousand inhabitants at the beginning of the period (number of dwellings)	Tentatively estimated dwelling-stock per thousand inhabitants at the end of the period		Tentative annual average increase of the dwelling-stock per thousand inhabitants	
			Min = lower estimates Max = higher estimates	Number of dwellings [b]	Number of dwellings	Percentage
Austria	1961-1980	316	—	341	1.2	0.4
Belgium	1965-1984	346	Min	359	0.6	0.2
			Max	364	0.9	0.3
Czechoslovakia	1961-1980	278	Min	332	2.7	0.8
			Max	341	3.2	1.2
Denmark	1961-1980	323	Min	341	0.9	0.3
			Max	405	4.1	1.3
Finland	1961-1980	272	Min	337	3.2	1.2
			Max	357	4.2	1.5
France	1962-1980	351	Min	392	2.2	0.6
			Max	398	2.5	0.7
Hungary	1961-1975	280	—	323	2.9	1.0
Ireland	1962-1971	240	—	240	—	—
Italy	1961-1980	278	—	344	3.3	1.2
Netherlands	1965-1979	259	—	287	1.9	0.7
Norway	1961-1980	306	Min	336	1.5	0.5
			Max	383	3.8	1.2
Poland	1966-1985	244	Min	304	3.0	1.2
			Max	311	3.4	1.4
Spain	1967-1971	275	—	311	7.2	2.6
Sweden	1961-1975	357	—	426	4.6	1.3
Switzerland	1961-1970	291	—	306	1.5	0.5
Turkey	1961-1980	119	—	187	3.4	2.9
USSR (urban areas)	1966-1970	248	—	279	6.2	2.5
United Kingdom (Great Britain only)	1966-1970	329	—	342	2.6	0.8
Western Germany	1968-1975	335	—	374	4.9	1.5
Yugoslavia	1961-1970	226	—	267	4.1	1.8

Note. Calculations for this table have been based on table B.8. [a] Whether occupied or vacant. [b] The method of calculation applied was as follows: dwelling-stock at the beginning of the period of estimate, plus estimated dwelling shortages including tentative future housing requirements, minus tentative replacement requirements and divided by the estimated number of population (thousands) at the end of the period of estimate.

TABLE D.1

Investment outlays in housing in the socialist countries of eastern Europe, 1956 to 1966

A = Investment outlays in housing as a percentage of total investment outlays
B = Investment outlays in housing as a percentage of investment outlay in construction

Country	Code	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Bulgaria [a]	A	20.9	22.6	22.7	17.6	16.5	13.8	14.5	13.6	13.6	12.7	..
Czechoslovakia	A	19.6	18.1	15.7	14.7	14.5	13.6	13.6	14.7	14.2	14.0	12.7
	B	29.8	27.9	25.4	23.4	23.5	22.3	22.8	25.2	25.1	23.9	22.1
Eastern Germany	A	12.0	15.2	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.0	12.8	..	..	..	
Hungary [b]	A	11.8	20.0	12.9	9.1	8.8	10.5	10.5	9.4	9.8	10.7	10.3
	B	22.7	36.9	25.0	19.6	20.2	20.8	21.7	20.8	22.1	21.8	20.8
Poland	A	16.8	20.9	22.4	20.6	19.9	19.0	16.9	16.5	16.5	15.3	..
	B	27.9	32.8	34.3	32.9	33.0	32.5	30.3	30.1	28.9	27.8	..
Romania [c]	A	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.3
	B	10.8	12.8	12.1	11.8	13.5	14.1	13.9	13.9	14.5	14.9	15.6
USSR [d]	A	15.4	19.3	19.9	19.2	18.0	16.7	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0
	B	26.1	32.4	32.6	30.9	28.7	27.4	27.2	..	..	..	..
of which :												
Ukrainian SSR [d]	A	18.7	23.7	25.2	25.6	22.3	20.2	18.9	17.8	15.3	15.7	16.0
Byelorussian SSR [d]	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.0	14.0	15.0

Sources: Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1966 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.E.5); for Poland, revised figures supplied by the Government.

Note. Data are as a rule based on constant prices. Current prices are used in the case of Hungary and Poland.

[a] Beginning 1962, changed series.

[b] Investments effected from State sources and private sources with State aid.

[c] Excluding private sector.

[d] Total investment, excluding collective farms and private investment.

TABLE D.2

Gross fixed capital formation in housing in western European countries, 1956 to 1966
(based on current market prices)

A = Gross fixed capital formation in housing as a percentage of gross national product
B = Gross fixed capital formation in housing as a percentage of total gross fixed capital formation
C = Gross fixed capital formation in housing as a percentage of gross fixed capital formation in construction

Country	Code	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Austria	A	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7
	B	19.4	18.7	19.8	18.6	18.1	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.2	18.2
	C	39.3	39.2	41.4	38.6	38.6	38.0	37.6	36.4	35.3	35.3	..
Belgium	A	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.0	5.8	5.7	..
	B	24.4	26.9	26.2	26.3	27.5	27.0	22.4	20.6	27.4	27.6	..
	C	44.3	47.5	46.8	45.1	47.9	46.9	40.1	36.8	45.3	46.2	..
Denmark	A	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.4
	B	16.5	18.1	15.6	17.0	16.5	17.6	17.7	17.5	18.9	20.6	20.1
	C	34.7	38.1	34.7	38.2	35.9	36.5	37.3	35.9	37.5	39.3	38.7
Finland	A	5.6	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.3	5.3	5.5	5.5
	B	21.6	24.4	19.6	18.8	19.0	20.4	22.8	24.4	20.5	21.8	22.7
	C	33.1	35.5	29.0	29.5	32.1	34.5	38.5	38.4	33.6	31.9	32.2
France [a]	A	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	6.2	6.7	..
	B	24.0	24.5	25.8	26.2	25.3	24.5	24.5	25.6	29.0	30.7	..
	C	44.7	45.3	46.5	46.4	46.2	45.1	44.3	46.0	49.7	50.8	..
Greece [a]	A	5.8	5.0	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.8	..	..
	B	37.2	33.5	31.9	26.3	21.0	24.3	27.1	31.7	30.9	..	..
	C	55.7	50.5	51.3	44.1	39.3	41.2	42.2	45.0	47.4	..	..
Ireland	A	3.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.5	..	..
	B	21.5	17.7	14.6	15.5	16.6	15.2	15.4	16.1	18.8	..	..
	C	34.1	39.2	27.4	27.9	30.1	28.9	28.4	29.5	32.0	..	..
Italy	A	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.7	6.8	6.2
	B	27.2	29.6	29.9	29.8	27.0	26.6	28.8	30.2	35.4	35.8	33.8
	C	48.7	54.2	51.2	51.0	48.9	49.3	51.7	54.2	56.1	54.5	52.9
Malta	A	2.7	3.7	3.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.8	3.4	3.3	2.3
	B	14.9	18.0	15.0	23.7	21.6	22.9	23.5	22.1	15.9	15.5	10.9
	C	22.4	26.7	25.4	37.3	31.9	36.7	38.3	35.7	32.7	32.4	23.9
Netherlands	A	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.0
	B	18.6	20.2	21.9	20.4	17.9	16.9	16.1	16.3	18.2	19.8	19.9
	C	39.5	41.9	41.5	39.3	36.5	34.7	33.2	32.6	33.7	36.3	..
Norway	A	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	..
	B	14.5	15.8	13.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	13.9	13.7	13.6	..
	C	31.3	33.4	31.1	30.8	30.4	31.5	30.1	28.5	27.8	27.9	..
Portugal	A	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	..
	B	21.7	19.9	19.6	19.8	16.7	17.8	18.0	18.4	20.3	22.2	..
	C	31.9	28.8	29.1	30.1	28.7	29.4	28.4	27.5	31.1	53.2	..
Sweden	A	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.5
	B	26.3	25.9	25.6	24.4	23.0	23.0	23.9	24.2	25.3	24.7	23.3
	C	40.1	39.7	39.2	37.1	25.8	36.3	37.6	36.9	37.9	37.1	35.5
Switzerland	A	5.4	4.8	3.9	5.6	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.3	..
	B	26.4	22.5	19.9	26.1	29.7	28.6	25.8	24.9	26.1	26.4	..
	C	38.7	33.9	30.8	38.7	44.3	43.2	39.9	37.7	38.2	39.2	..
United Kingdom	A	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.5
	B	20.4	18.2	16.8	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.9	19.3	20.8	20.6	19.8
	C	41.8	39.1	36.4	37.7	38.3	37.2	36.9	38.1	39.7	39.2	39.6

TABLE D.2 *(continued)*

Country	Code	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Western Germany [b] .	A	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	..
	B	22.2	22.5	22.0	23.2	22.3	22.1	21.9	22.3	22.3	21.3	..
	C	46.5	46.0	44.8	45.6	44.9	44.5	43.4	43.0	42.3	42.0	..
United States	A	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.6
	B	28.8	26.5	29.0	31.4	27.9	28.1	28.6	28.1	26.5	24.3	20.9
	C	43.9	41.2	42.9	47.0	43.1	42.2	43.7	43.2	41.9	39.0	35.6

Sources: Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1966 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.11.E.5); for Western Germany, figures supplied by the Government.

[a] Starting 1958, new revised series.

[b] Beginning 1960, the data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available. Prior to 1960, excluding the Saar.

TABLE D.3

Dwellings completed in 1949 and 1953 and from 1956 to 1966

(Thousands)

Country	1949	1953	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Europe	..	3 070.3 [ab]	3 789.4* [a]	4 506.4	4 825.6	5 323.4	5 317.8	5 280.6	5 291.3	5 313.9	5 521.0	5 587.4	5 531.4*
Western Europe	745.2	1 280.9	1 443.1*	1 478.3	1 403.1	1 520.1	1 587.5	1 605.4	1 614.2	1 638.9	1 848.5	1 899.0	1 911.4*
of which :													
Austria [c]	29.0	38.2	42.0*	34.6	36.2	35.5	42.9	44.0	45.4	47.0	50.7	49.6	..
Belgium	36.2	39.2	43.8	43.5	41.1	44.5	48.9	51.2	45.8	39.8	52.9	56.4 [E]	..
Denmark	24.8	21.3	19.0	26.5	21.0	26.2	28.1	31.6	33.4	33.4	38.9	40.5	39.6
Finland [d]	29.0	29.6	30.5	32.7	30.0	30.0	31.5	37.3	37.4	44.1	35.4	36.7	36.0
France	55.6	115.5	231.3	273.7	291.7	320.4	316.6	316.0	308.9	336.2	368.8	411.6	414.2
Ireland	7.0	13.1	10.8	8.8	5.7	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.8	7.4	8.9	11.8	10.2
Netherlands	48.7	62.6	69.2	89.3	90.8	84.3	84.6	83.4	78.9	80.1	101.7	115.6	122.1
Norway	18.3	35.1	28.9	28.2	28.5	28.2	28.4	30.1	29.9	30.2	30.9	29.6	28.9
Sweden [e]	41.6	51.9	56.9	64.5	62.2	69.3	68.3	73.8	75.1	81.4	87.2	96.8	89.4
Switzerland	20.0	29.4	39.3	38.7	26.1	35.7	50.5	55.5	57.6	54.3	56.8	59.9	57.7
United Kingdom	220.0	330.4	310.0	310.0	281.4	284.4	307.3	310.7	321.6	315.4	392.5	398.4	402.5
Western Germany [f]	215.0	514.6	560.6	527.8	488.4	554.9	574.4	565.8	573.4	569.6	623.8	591.9	604.8
Southern Europe	..	295.5 [b]	444.9	459.9	475.2	497.0	517.4	559.3	636.5	716.6	819.7	794.0	689.2
of which :													
Greece [g]	21.7 [h]	55.9	62.6	57.6	62.7	55.1	60.4	70.4	71.0	52.4	66.2	79.4	83.9
Italy	46.1	150.4	231.6	273.5	276.0	292.9	290.6	313.4	362.7	417.1	450.0	375.3	288.1
Malta	..	..	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.2
Portugal	18.1 [i]	22.0	28.2	29.9	34.2	33.8	36.5	38.7	38.6	38.6	45.3	44.0	45.6
Spain	55.1	67.2	121.8	98.0	101.5	114.0	128.4	135.4	162.4	206.7	256.9	283.3	270.4
Eastern Europe (excluding the USSR)	..	248.9 [a]	353.4 [a]	508.2	565.3	595.3	621.9	680.9	657.6	636.4	668.8	667.4	675.8
of which :													
Bulgaria	..	..	..	43.5	47.2	50.1	49.8	40.8	43.7	43.9	47.4	45.2	43.4
Czechoslovakia	29.1 [j]	39.0 [j]	67.0	68.0	58.4	73.9	81.8	91.9	93.9	90.9	89.4	87.7	88.7
Eastern Germany	..	32.3	32.8	61.1	63.5	80.0	80.5	92.0	87.2	76.0	76.6	68.2	65.3
Hungary	13.3	25.0	48.4	55.4	56.4	65.5	58.1	67.5	54.1	52.7	53.4	54.6	55.6

Poland [k]	59.5 [i]	69.0	90.8	122.4	129.0	137.6	142.1	144.2	138.7	142.4	158.6	170.5	175.8
Romania	49.4 [l]	45.4	77.4	113.1	149.1	127.6	133.9	144.3	137.3	122.3	123.9	121.0	117.1
Yugoslavia [e]	26.6 [l]	38.2	37.0	44.7	61.7	60.6	75.7	100.2	104.5	110.2	121.5	122.0	129.9
USSR [m]	..	1 245.0	1 548.0	2 060.0	2 382.0	2 711.0	2 591.0	2 435.0	2 383.0	2 322.0	2 184.0	2 227.0	2 255.0
of which :													
Ukrainian SSR	..	..	227.8	351.1	415.9	524.0	468.5	436.9	442.8	437.8	393.2	403.3	416.3
Byelorussian SSR	..	..	41.5	57.2	74.3	81.6	76.3	74.1	68.6	73.7	71.0	..	..
United States [n]	1 025.1	1 103.0	1 349.0	1 224.0	1 382.0	1 553.5	1 296.0	1 365.0	1 492.4	1 641.0	1 590.7	1 542.7	1 251.9

Source: Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1959, 1964 and *1966* (United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 60.II.E.5, 65.II.E.8 and 67.II.E.5).

[a] Excluding Bulgaria.

[b] Excluding Malta.

[c] From 1960, new revised series.

[d] Separate rooms without own cooking facilities are not taken into account.

[e] New construction only.

[f] As from the beginning of 1960, data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin for which separate figures are not available. Prior 1960, excluding the Saar.

[g] Data relate to authorizations. Up to 1962: estimated private and public housing construction, both with and without building permits; 1963 and after: only private housing construction for which building permits were issued (public construction was estimated as less than 3 % of the total).

[h] For 1949, data relate to dwellings completed.

[i] Year 1950.

[j] New construction only, which represented about 93 % to 95 % of total dwelling construction.

[k] Excluding homes for institutional households.

[l] Year 1951.

[m] As from the beginning of 1956, revised statistical data: the number of dwellings has been calculated on the basis of actual floor space and not, as previously, on the basis of standard floor space.

[n] Data relate to dwellings begun.

TABLE D.4

Dwellings completed, per thousand inhabitants, in 1949 and 1953 and from 1956 to 1966

Country	1949	1953	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Europe	..	5.4[ab]	6.3*[a]	7.4	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2*
Western Europe	3.9	6.5	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.4	8.6	8.6*
of which :													
Austria[c]	4.2	5.5	6.0*	4.9	5.2	5.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.8	..
Belgium	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.3	5.6	5.9[E]	..
Denmark	5.9	4.9	4.4	5.8	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.9	7.2	7.1	8.2	8.5	8.3
Finland[d]	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.1	8.4	8.3	9.7	7.7	8.0	7.8
France	1.3	2.7	5.3	6.2	6.5	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.4	8.4
Ireland	2.3	4.4	3.7	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.2	4.1	3.4
Netherlands	4.9	6.0	6.4	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	8.4	9.4	9.8
Norway	5.7	10.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.0	7.7
Sweden[e]	6.0	7.2	7.8	8.8	8.4	9.3	9.1	9.8	10.0	10.7	11.4	12.5	12.4
Switzerland	4.3	6.0	7.8	7.6	5.0	6.8	9.4	10.0	10.2	9.4	9.7	10.1	9.6
United Kingdom	4.4	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	7.2	7.2	7.3
Western Germany[f]	4.5	10.5	11.2	10.5	9.5	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.7	10.0	10.1
Southern Europe	1.5	3.5[b]	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.2	7.8	6.8
of which :													
Greece[g]	2.9[h]	7.2	7.8	7.1	7.7	6.7	7.3	8.4	8.4	6.2	7.8	9.3	9.7
Italy	1.0	3.2	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.3	7.2	8.3	8.8	7.3	5.6
Malta	..	..	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.7	4.6	4.3	5.5	5.5	3.9	3.1	3.8
Portugal	2.2[i]	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.9
Spain	2.0	2.4	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.4	5.3	6.7	8.2	9.0	8.5
Eastern Europe (excluding the USSR)	..	2.6[a]	3.4[a]	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6
of which :													
Bulgaria	..	..	..	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.3
Czechoslovakia	2.4[j]	3.0[j]	5.1	5.1	4.3	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2
Eastern Germany	..	1.9	1.9	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.8

Hungary	1.4	2.6	4.9	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.8	6.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Poland [k]	2.4 [i]	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.5
Romania	3.0 [l]	2.7	4.4	6.3	8.3	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1
Yugoslavia [e]	1.6 [l]	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.3	4.1	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.6
USSR [m]	..	6.6	7.9	10.1	11.5	12.9	12.1	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.7	9.7
of which :													
Ukrainian SSR	..	..	5.7	8.6	10.0	12.4	11.0	10.1	10.1	9.9	8.8	8.9	9.1
Byelorussian SSR	..	..	5.3	7.2	9.3	10.1	9.3	9.0	8.2	8.7	8.4	..	..
United States [n]	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.9	8.7	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.9	6.4

Source: Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1959, 1964 and *1966* (United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 60.II.E.5, 65.II.E.8 and 67.II.E.5).

[a] Excluding Bulgaria.

[b] Excluding Malta.

[c] From 1960, new revised series.

[d] Separate rooms without own cooking facilities are not taken into account.

[e] New construction only.

[f] As from the beginning of 1960, data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available. Prior 1960, excluding the Saar.

[g] Data relate to authorizations. Up to 1962: estimated private and public housing construction, both with and without building permits; 1963 and after: only private housing construction for which building permits were issued (public construction was estimated as less than 3 % of the total).

[h] For 1949 data relate to dwellings completed.

[i] Year 1950.

[j] New construction only, which represented about 93 % to 95 % of total dwelling construction.

[k] Excluding homes for institutional households.

[l] Year 1951.

[m] As from the beginning of 1956, revised statistical data: the number of dwellings has been calculated on the basis of actual floor space and not, as previously, on the basis of standard floor space.

[n] Data relate to dwellings begun.

TABLE D.5

Percentage of dwellings completed from 1960 to 1965 with piped water and with bath or shower

A = With piped water
B = With bath or shower

Country	Code	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Austria	A	84.7	90.9	90.9	95.8	96.1	96.1	..
	B	86.6	88.9	90.2	92.7	93.2	93.3	..
Belgium	A	70.5	72.1	73.1	74.7	..	..	..
	B	87.3	90.6	92.1	93.5	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	A[a]	73.4	67.6	69.9	87.3	89.9	90.7	91.1
	B	79.9	76.1	77.1	94.0	96.3	96.8	96.3
Denmark[b]	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Germany	A	..	..	..	97.8	97.8	100.0	100.0
	B	.	..	..	98.3	99.0	99.6	99.0
Finland	A	86.5	91.5	94.1	96.1	96.8	97.8	98.0
	B	55.5	62.9	67.4	72.9	71.1	74.8	75.4
France[b]	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	A	40.2	38.0	49.1	50.7	53.9	56.9	55.1
	B	52.9	49.6	63.9	66.6	67.3	67.3	65.2
Ireland[c]	A	..	..	..	..	..	99.1	99.9
	B	..	..	..	..	..	99.1	99.7
Netherlands[d]	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	A	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	..
	B	93.4	95.2	95.9	96.7	97.6	97.9	..
Spain	A	94.5	96.6	98.4	98.6	98.1	98.9	..
	B	95.4	95.8	98.5	98.7	97.2	97.4	..
Sweden	A	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	B	94.3	95.7	95.6	94.0	94.8	95.8	95.5
United Kingdom	A	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	B	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Germany[e]	B	96.0	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.1	98.3	98.6
Yugoslavia	A	51.1	49.0	50.2	51.0	53.2	53.8	54.5
	B	48.0	46.5	49.4	49.7	50.4	48.9	49.7

Sources: Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1966 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.E.5); for Denmark, information supplied directly by the Government.

[a] Public water supply.

[b] According to official estimates, nearly all new dwellings are provided with piped water and bath or shower.

[c] Since 1962, according to official estimates, practically all dwellings completed are provided with a piped water supply and bathroom.

[d] According to official estimates, more than 99.5 % of new dwellings are provided with piped water and fixed bath or shower.

[e] Data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available.

TABLE D.6

Dwellings completed, by type of investor, in 1956 and from 1960 to 1966

Country	Investor	Unit	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Austria	Dwellings: Total	1 000	42.0*	42.9	44.0	45.4	47.0	50.7	49.6	..
	State, local authorities	%	25.7	15.5	14.8	11.9	11.4	13.9	12.9	..
	Housing associations	%	21.5	24.8	26.9	28.6	28.9	28.0	28.0	..
	Private bodies	%	9.2	6.7	7.3	4.3	5.5	4.9	5.3	..
	Private persons	%	43.6	53.0	51.0	55.2	54.2	53.2	51.4	..
Belgium [a,b]	Dwellings: Total	1 000	..	..	..	..	..	70.9	..	..
	Public authorities	%	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..
	Semi-public bodies	%	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
	Housing co-operatives	%	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..
	Private bodies	%	..	..	..	..	..	24.1	..	..
	Private persons	%	..	..	..	82.3	..	74.6	..	..
Bulgaria	Dwellings: Total	1 000	42.5*	49.8	40.8	43.7	43.9	47.4	45.2	43.4
	State	%	..	10.8	19.8	16.8	15.9	23.2	22.9	26.1
	Co-operatives	%	..	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
	Private persons	%	..	89.2	80.2	83.2	84.1	76.6	77.1	73.9
	Aided	%	..	15.0	22.8	25.3	26.2	26.7	29.7	32.5
	Unaided	%	..	74.2	57.4	57.9	57.9	49.9	47.4	41.4
Czechoslovakia [b]	Dwellings: Total	1 000	63.7	76.3	87.5	86.7	84.5	83.2	82.4	81.8
	State	%	52.3	58.6	42.3	42.2	40.8	41.2	29.9	27.7
	Enterprises	%		6.4	8.4	8.3	7.6	1.0	0.3	—
	Co-operatives	%		11.5	14.0	19.0	24.3	33.4	46.5	48.8
	Private persons [c]	%	47.7	23.6	35.3	30.5	27.3	24.4	23.3	23.5
	Aided	%	..	6.5	12.5	11.9	12.7	12.1	12.4	12.7
	Unaided	%	..	17.0	22.8	18.6	14.6	12.3	10.9	10.8
Denmark [d]	Dwellings: Total	1 000	16.4	22.4	24.3	25.9	25.5	32.0	32.3	32.6
	State, municipalities	%	6.7	4.8	3.1	2.8	1.7	2.3	3.1	2.8
	Housing associations	%	44.5	27.5	23.5	28.3	34.6	33.6	27.0	31.6
	Private persons	%	48.8	67.7	73.4	68.9	63.7	64.1	69.9	65.6
	Aided	%	39.6	21.9	9.4	5.6	3.3	2.3	5.8	3.6
	Unaided	%	9.2	45.8	64.0	63.3	60.4	61.8	64.1	62.0
Eastern Germany	Dwellings: Total	1 000	32.8	80.5	92.0	87.2	76.0	76.6	68.2	65.3
	State	%	60.1	38.1	31.4	31.7	35.7	50.8	57.0	59.0
	Co-operatives	%	14.9	56.4	58.8	58.1	54.3	41.1	32.7	28.5
	Private, aided	%	25.0	5.5	9.8	10.2	10.0	8.1	10.3	12.5
Finland [e]	Dwellings: Total	1 000	30.5	31.5	37.3	37.4	44.1	35.4	36.7	36.5
	State	%	..	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0
	Local authorities	%	..	3.3	4.9	5.1	4.6	7.9	8.2	6.9
	Private persons	%	..	43.7	36.6	33.5	29.7	32.4	29.5	30.5
	Housing corporations	%	..	45.2	51.9	53.0	57.1	52.6	55.2	53.5
	Industry and trade	%	..	5.4	4.4	5.8	6.1	4.0	4.8	5.2
	Others	%	..	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.4	2.9
	Of the total, with State loans	%	..	44.0	36.0	28.0	24.0	35.0	33.0	..
France	Dwellings: Total	1 000	236.5	316.6	316.0	308.9	336.2	368.9	411.6	414.2
	Reconstruction	%	14.0	4.0	3.7	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
	State, communities and nationalized associations	%	..	3.0	2.6	0.9	2.6	1.3	0.9	1.2
	Low-rent housing organizations	%	19.4	30.3	29.0	28.9	30.2	31.8	30.2	30.6
	Private	%	66.3	62.7	64.7	67.5	66.1	66.3	68.6	68.0
	Aided	%	57.9	55.7	57.5	57.3	57.1	56.2	55.2	48.7
	Unaided	%	8.4	7.0	7.5	10.0	9.0	10.1	13.4	19.3
Greece [f,g]	Dwellings: Total	1 000	62.6	60.4	70.4	71.0	52.4	66.2	79.4	83.9
	State and private, aided	%	34.5	6.8	3.1	3.7	—	—	—	—
	Private, unaided	%	65.5	93.2	96.9	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE D.6 *(continued)*

Country	Investor	Unit	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Hungary	Dwellings : Total	1 000	..	58.1	67.5	54.1	52.7	53.4	54.6	55.6
	State	%	..	31.7	29.2	38.7	37.6	39.8	41.0	36.5
	Private	%	..	68.3	70.8	61.3	62.4	60.2	59.0	63.5
	Aided	%	..	32.8	30.5	35.2	38.2	39.4	41.4	45.2
	Unaided	%	..	35.5	40.3	26.1	24.2	20.8	17.6	18.3
Ireland	Dwellings : Total	1 000		6.0	6.0	6.8	7.4	8.9	11.7	10.2
	State and local authorities	%	44.3	33.6	27.4	29.2	30.3	26.5	29.7	34.6
	Semi-public bodies	%	55.7	66.4	72.6	70.8	69.7	73.5	70.3	65.4
	Housing co-operatives	%								
	Private bodies	%								
	Private persons [h]	%								
Netherlands [b]	Dwellings : Total	1 000	68.3	83.8	82.7	78.4	79.5	101.0	115.0	121.7
	States	%	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3
	Municipalities	%	22.6	23.2	21.0	17.2	19.1	20.1	21.7	24.6
	Housing associations	%	28.0	26.2	20.2	20.6	24.2	24.3	26.0	27.0
	Private	%	48.3	50.2	57.9	61.1	56.0	54.6	51.7	48.0
	Aided	%	..	41.2	34.2	28.7	22.1	21.2	20.5	20.2
	Unaided	%	..	9.0	23.7	32.4	33.9	33.4	31.2	27.8
Norway [i]	Dwellings : Total	1 000	27.3	26.8	28.3	27.9	28.7	28.5	27.6	..
	Public authorities	%	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.7	..
	Housing associations	%	22.5	27.3	26.8	27.0	29.9	27.9	24.5	..
	Private and industry	%	73.8	69.1	69.6	69.5	64.9	67.5	70.8	..
	Others	%	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	..
Poland [j]	Dwellings : Total	1 000	90.8	142.1	144.2	138.7	142.3	158.6	170.5	175.8
	State	%	60.7	48.5	49.2	51.9	52.2	53.7	54.6	44.1
	Co-operatives	%	0.9	9.9	12.9	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.3	29.2
	Private persons	%	38.4	41.6	37.9	32.7	31.7	28.8	26.1	26.7
	Aided	%	..	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.8	5.9	6.1
Portugal [k]	Dwellings : Total	1 000	21.7	28.1	29.8	29.7	29.7	34.9	33.9	..
	Public bodies	%	5.6	6.7	5.7	4.4	8.3	6.2	8.1	..
	Private, unaided	%	94.4	93.3	94.3	95.6	91.7	93.8	91.9	..
Romania	Dwellings : Total	1 000	77.4	133.9	144.3	137.3	122.3	123.9	121.0	117.1
	State, co-operatives and with State aid	%	15.8	22.4	28.2	30.6	34.6	39.8	42.1	42.1
	Private persons	%	84.2	77.6	71.8	69.4	65.4	60.2	57.9	57.9
Spain	Dwellings : Total	1 000	121.8	128.4	135.4	162.4	206.7	256.9	283.3	270.4
	State	%	..	12.3	3.4	0.8	5.2	2.0	2.2	0.8
	Local authorities	%	..							
	Other public bodies	%	..	12.0	14.2	8.1	9.0	3.4	4.4	6.9
	Private	%	..	75.7	82.4	91.1	85.8	94.6	93.4	92.3
Sweden [b]	Dwellings : Total	1 000	56.9	68.3	73.8	75.1	81.4	87.2	96.8	89.3
	State, local authorities and semi-public bodies	%	30.3	31.1	31.7	32.0	35.1	36.1	41.1	42.8
	Co-operatives	%	25.2	29.5	27.0	24.3	24.8	24.3	22.2	19.8
	Private	%	44.5	39.4	41.3	43.8	40.2	39.6	36.7	37.5
	Owner occupiers	%	24.1	22.2	24.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	%	20.4	17.2	17.3	..	..	..	..	..
	Of the total, aided	%	94.9	94.7	91.6	94.2	92.6	90.9	91.9	..
Switzerland [l]	Dwellings : Total	1 000	31.2	39.0	45.0	45.8	42.2	42.8	46.1	43.8
	Public bodies	%	1.0	2.6	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.3
	Co-operatives	%	9.5	12.6	11.0	10.4	9.4	11.2	11.9	11.1
	Private	%	89.5	84.8	88.2	87.5	88.5	86.2	85.4	85.6
	Individuals	%	45.6	47.1	50.1	47.6	47.0	50.3	45.0	43.7
	Others	%	43.9	37.7	38.1	39.9	41.5	35.9	40.4	41.9
	Co-operatives and private aided	%	6.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	9.0	7.5	10.6	11.5
Turkey [m]	Dwellings : Total	1 000	39.2	35.9	31.8	32.3	31.2	33.4	41.5	..
	State	%	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	..
	Co-operatives	%	—	5.4	4.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.2	..
	Private persons	%	98.6	93.6	95.4	97.4	97.1	97.0	96.1	..

TABLE D.6 *(concluded)*

Country	Investor	Unit	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
USSR	Dwellings: Total	1 000	1 548.0	2 591.0	2 435.0	2 383.0	2 322.0	2 184.0	2 227.0	2 255.0
	State and co-operatives[n]	%	47.1	50.8	55.7	60.4	64.1	65.6	67.8	68.7
	Manual and non-manual workers, on their own account and with State credit[n]	%	18.3	24.6	23.2	20.9	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.6
	Collective farms and rural population	%	34.6	24.6	21.1	18.7	17.9	18.0	17.1	16.7
of which:										
Ukrainian SSR	Dwellings: Total	1 000	227.8	468.5	436.9	442.8	437.8	393.2	403.3	416.3
	State and co-operatives[n]	%	34.6	41.7	43.1	48.6	50.0	51.4	53.7	54.8
	Manual and non-manual workers, on their own account and with State credit[n]	%	65.4	58.3	56.1	51.4	50.0	48.6	46.3	45.2
	Collective farms and rural population	%								
Byelorussian SSR	Dwellings: Total	1 000	..	88.0	82.0	74.0	77.2	..	..	..
	State and co-operatives[n]	%	..	33.0	39.0	44.6	76.4	..	..	..
	Manual and non-manual workers on their own account and with State credit[n]	%		40.9	35.4	31.1	..	..	..	..
	Collective farms and rural population	%	..	26.1	25.6	24.3	23.6	..	..	..
United Kingdom	Dwellings: Total	1 000	310.0	307.3	310.7	321.6	315.4	392.5	398.4	402.5
	Local authorities	%	55.5	42.2	37.8	40.3	40.0	40.2	41.7	44.4
	Other authorities	%	3.4	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.6
	Private persons, unaided[o]	%	40.1	54.7	58.4	55.9	56.6	56.1	54.6	52.1
	Private persons, aided	%	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.9
Western Germany[p]	Dwellings: Total	1 000	560.5	574.4	565.8	573.4	569.6	623.8	591.9	604.8
	Public authorities	%	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.0
	Housing associations and co-operatives[q]	%	29.3	26.1	25.3	23.9	24.4	26.5	25.4	24.7
	Private[r]	%	68.0	71.2	72.5	73.6	73.1	71.0	71.4	72.3
	Individuals	%	59.8	62.4	63.3	62.9	62.3	60.3	58.8	59.1
	Housing corporations	%	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.2
	Enterprises	%	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	7.0	7.0
Yugoslavia	Dwellings: Total	1 000	37.0	75.7	100.2	104.5	119.2	121.5	122.0	129.9
	State	%	38.9	47.1	43.2	41.7	39.6	42.4	36.5	39.2
	Private	%	61.1	52.9	56.8	58.3	60.4	57.6	63.5	60.8
United States[s]	Dwellings: Total	1 000	1 349.0	1 296.0	1 365.0	1 492.4	1 641.0	1 590.7	1 542.7	1 251.9
	Public authorities	%	1.7	3.4	3.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5
	Private	%	98.3	96.6	96.2	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.6	97.5

Source: Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1966 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.E.5).

[a] Dwellings in residential buildings only.

[b] New construction only.

[c] Mainly in rural areas.

[d] Cities and urban areas.

[e] Excluding dwellings of a single room without kitchen or kitchenette (e.g. rooms for nurses in hospitals, rooms in student houses).

[f] Work authorized.

[g] Up to 1962: estimated private and public housing construction, both with and without building permits; 1963 and after: only private housing construction for which building permits were issued. Up to 1962: new construction, extensions and restorations; 1963 and after: new construction and extensions only.

[h] It is officially estimated that private building without direct public financial aid amounts roughly to between 2 % and 5 % of the volume of work carried out with such assistance.

[i] Excluding dwellings of a single room without kitchen or kitchenette; 70 % to 80 % of the total number of dwellings built are aided.

[j] Excluding dwellings in collective houses.

[k] Dwellings for which an occupation permit has been delivered (continent and islands).

[l] New construction, in communes of 2,000 inhabitants and more.

[m] Relates to residential buildings (not to dwellings). New construction, according to authorizations, in localities having a municipality.

[n] State and co-operatives: State institutions and housing co-operatives, excluding collective farms. Manual and non-manual workers, on their own account and with State credit: individual housing construction carried out by manual and non-manual workers on their own account and with State credit.

[o] In the main for owner occupiers; the construction of privately owned rented accommodation is insignificant.

[p] Beginning 1960 data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany relate to its territory and also to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available. Prior to 1960, excluding the Saar.

[q] Almost all with aid.

[r] Individuals: partly with and partly without aid. Housing corporations and enterprises: most without aid.

[s] Work begun.

Illustrations

Chart 1

Percentage increase of population, 1950 to 1960, and projections for 1970 and 1980

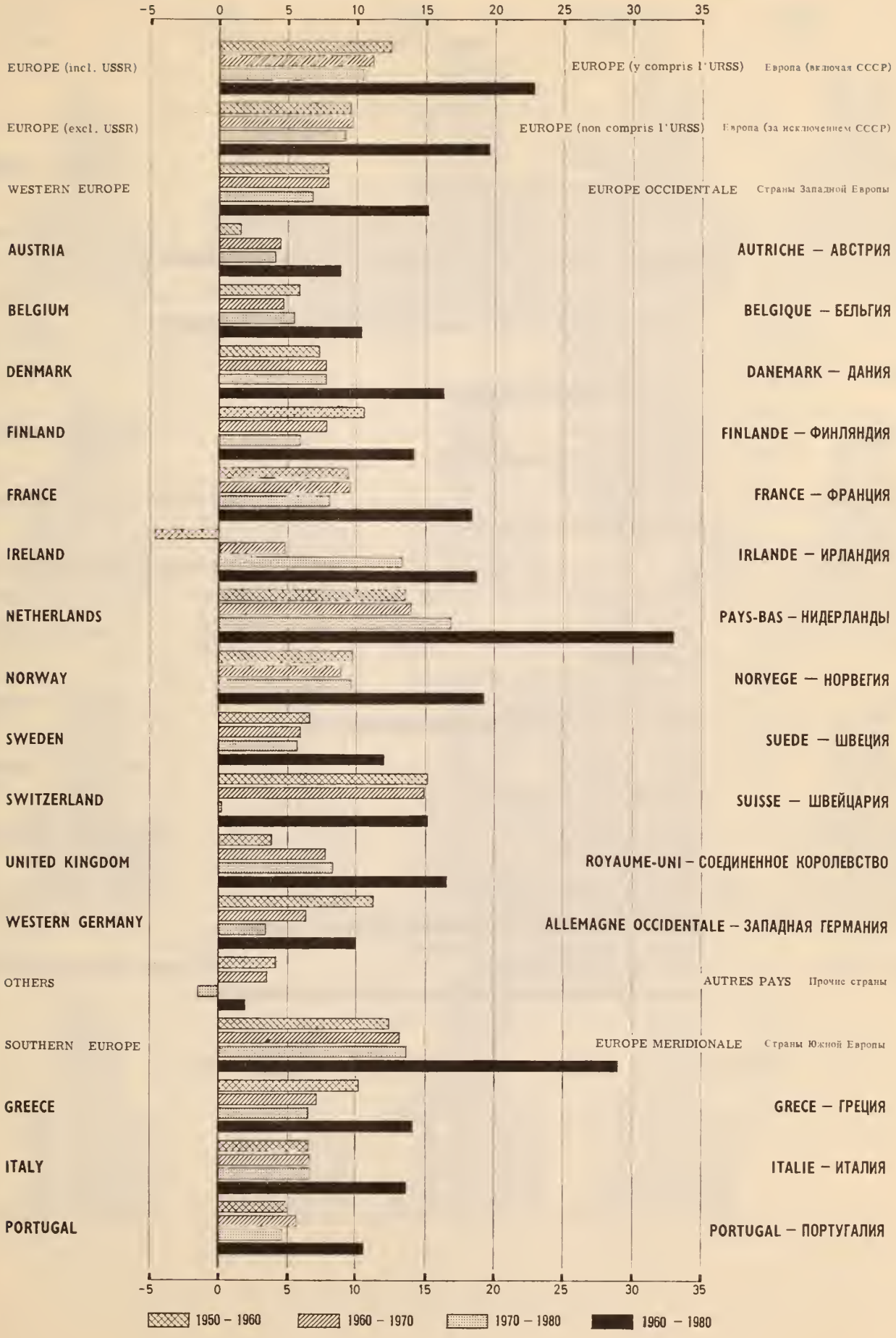
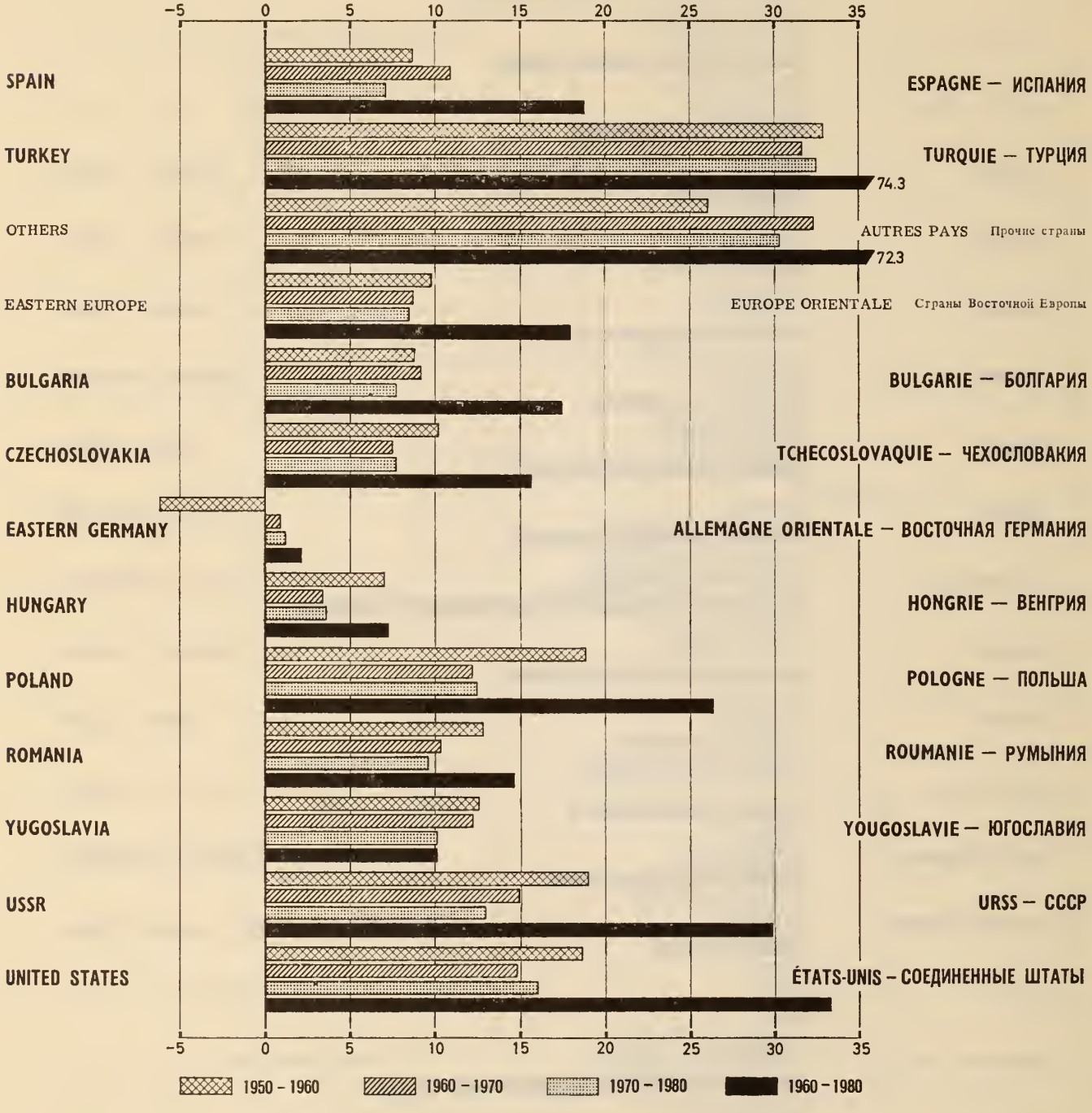


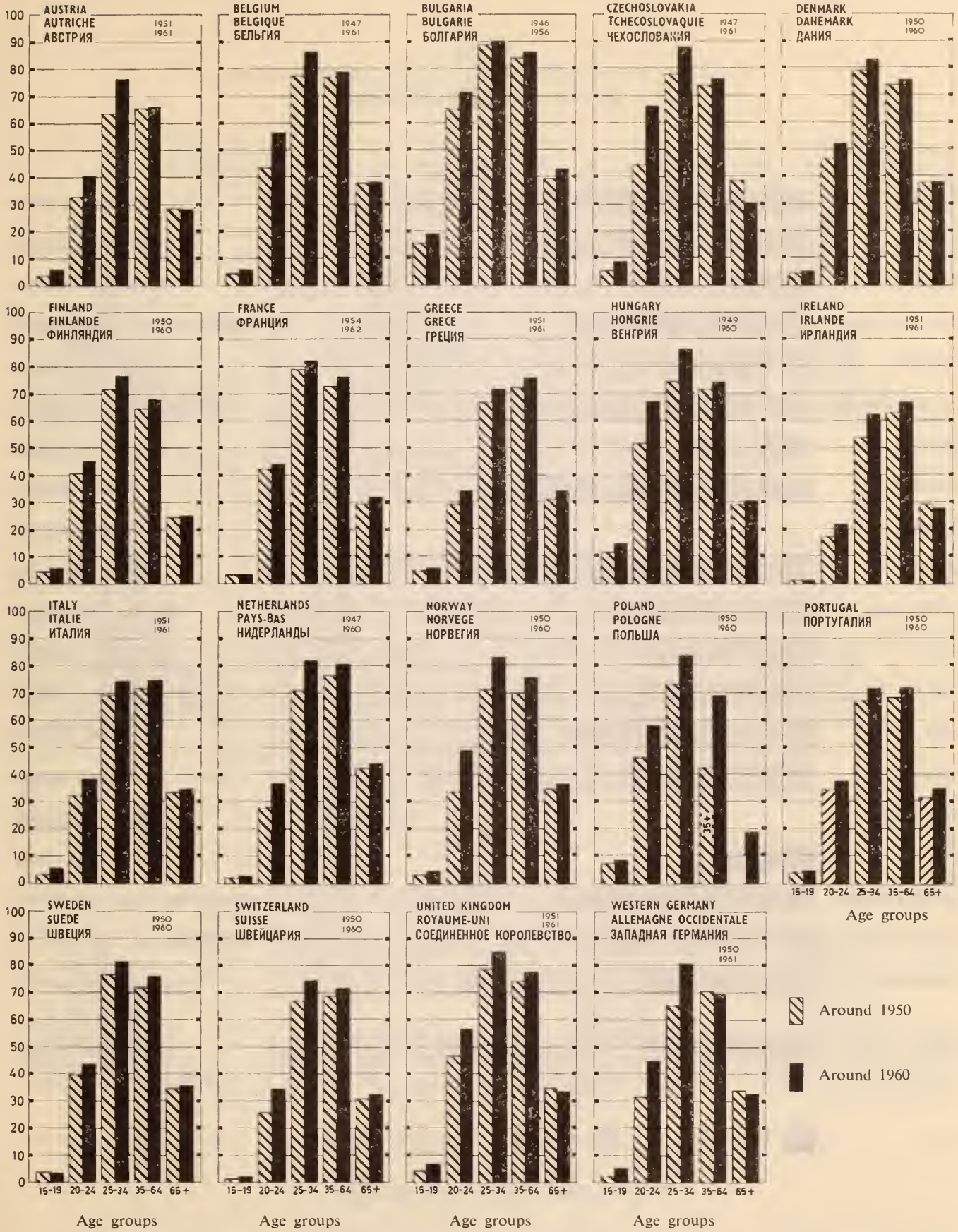
Chart 1 (*continued*)



For sources, dates of reference and notes, see table A.2.

Chart 2

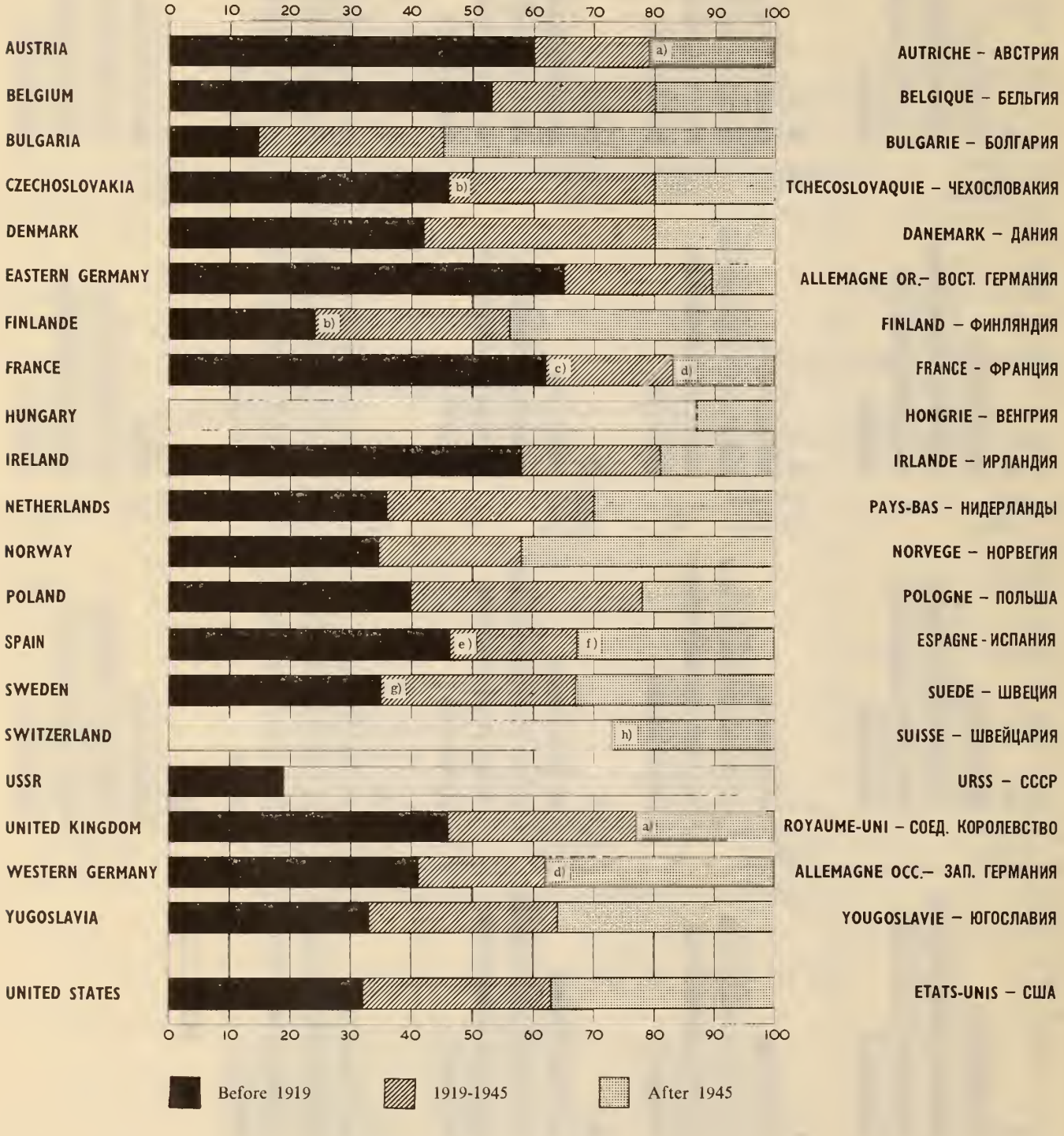
Married females at the last two census dates, by age, as a percentage of total females in the respective groups



For sources, dates of reference and notes see table A. 4.

Chart 3

Age of the dwelling-stock around 1960
Total = 100



For sources, dates of reference and notes, see table B.5.

(a) 1944 instead of 1945.
(b) 1920 instead of 1919.
(c) 1915 instead of 1919.
(d) 1948 instead of 1945.
(e) 1911 instead of 1919.
(f) 1940 instead of 1945.
(g) 1921 instead of 1919.
(h) 1946 instead of 1945.

Chart 4

Distribution of dwellings and their occupants by size of dwelling, around 1960

Percentages

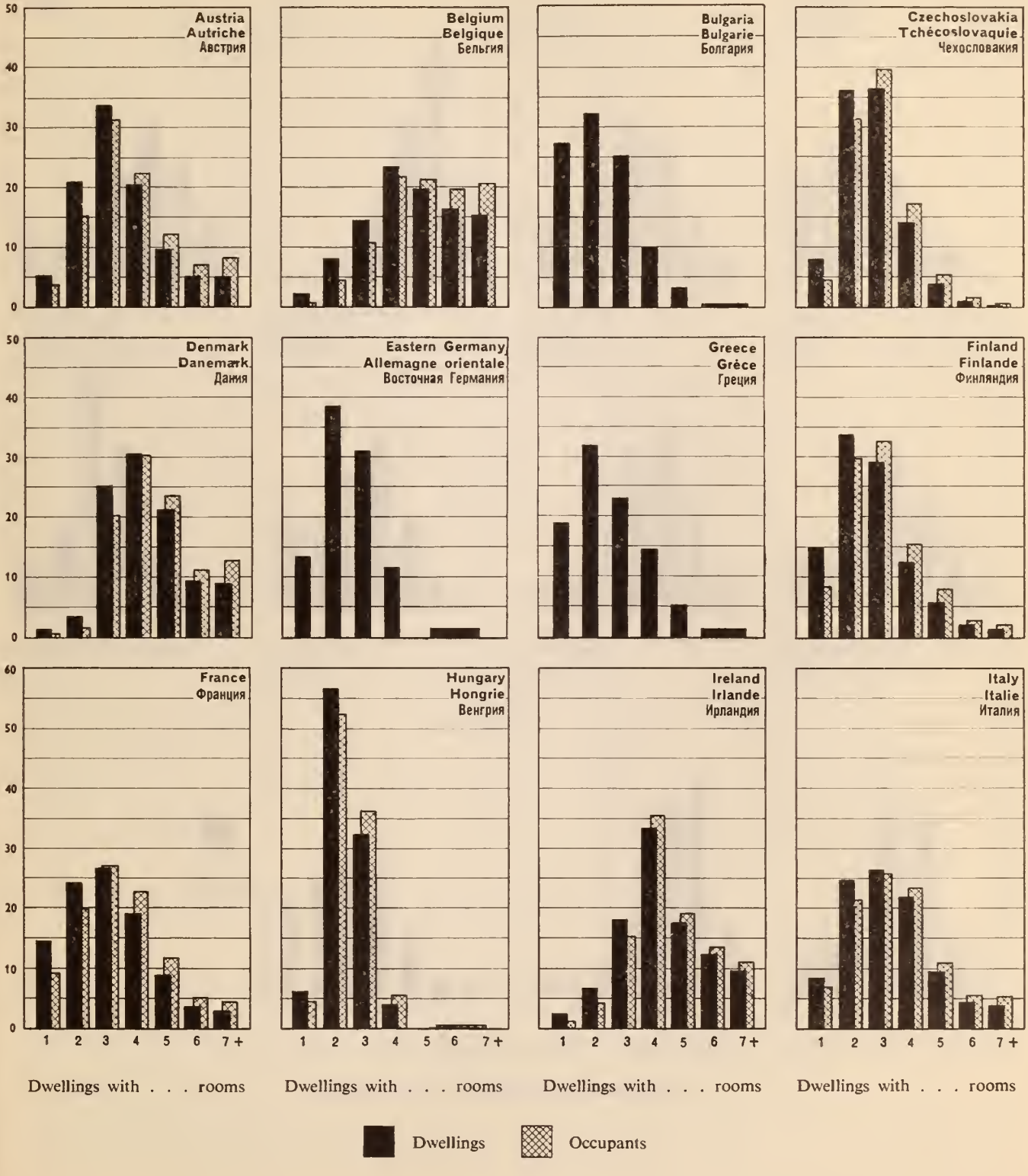
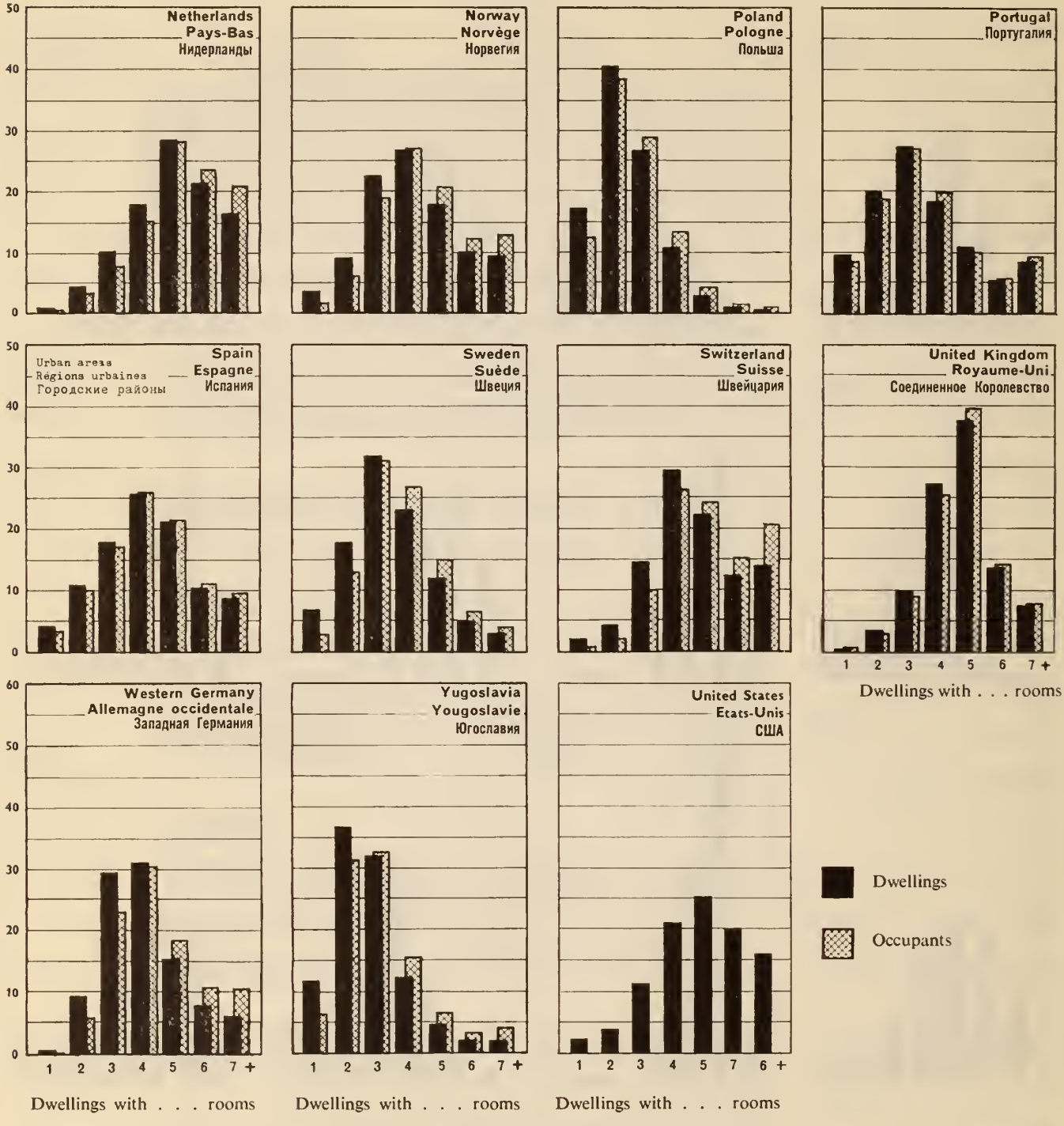


Chart 4 *(continued)*

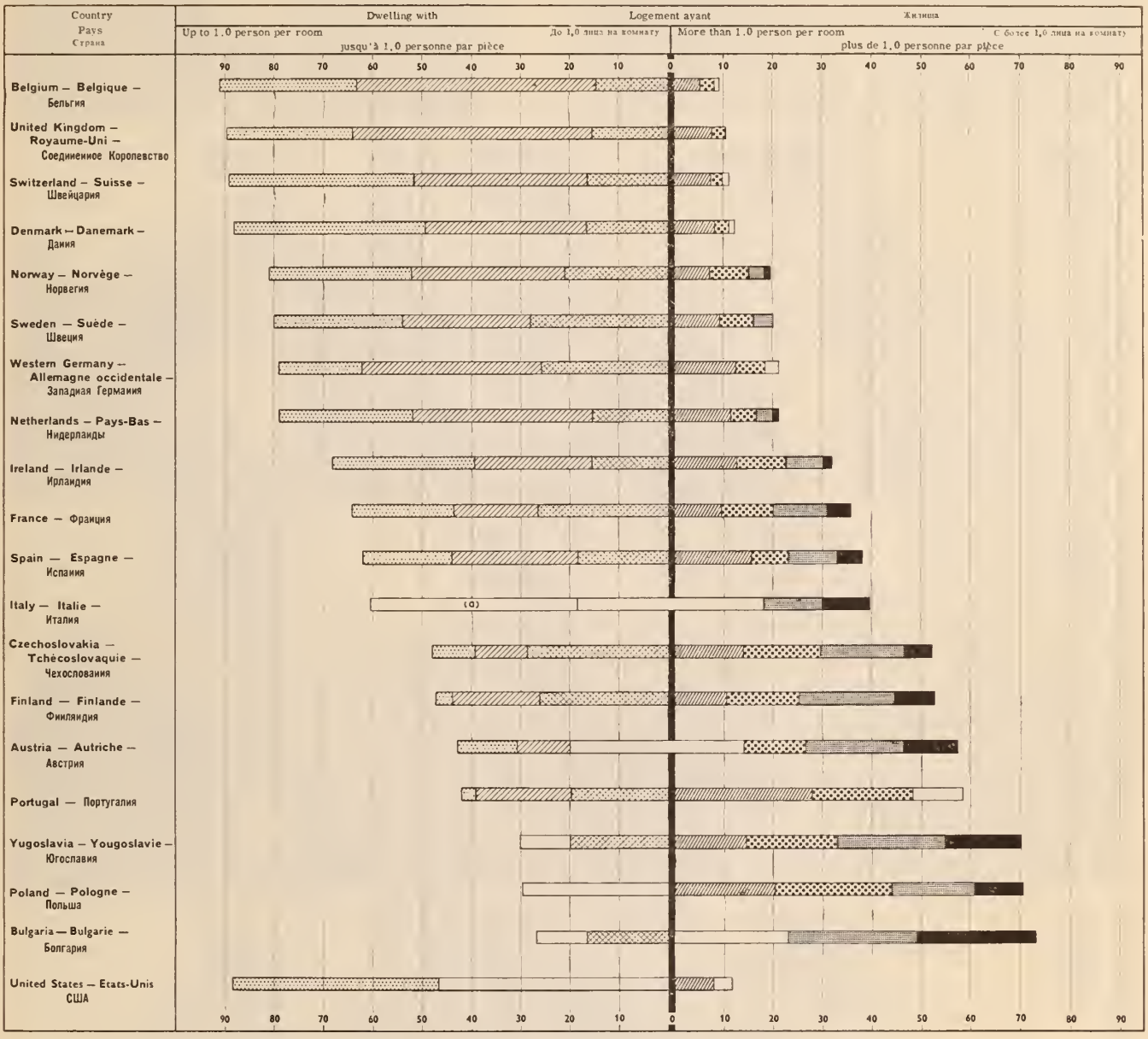


For sources, dates of reference and notes, see table B.2.

Chart 5

Distribution of dwellings by density of occupation, around 1960

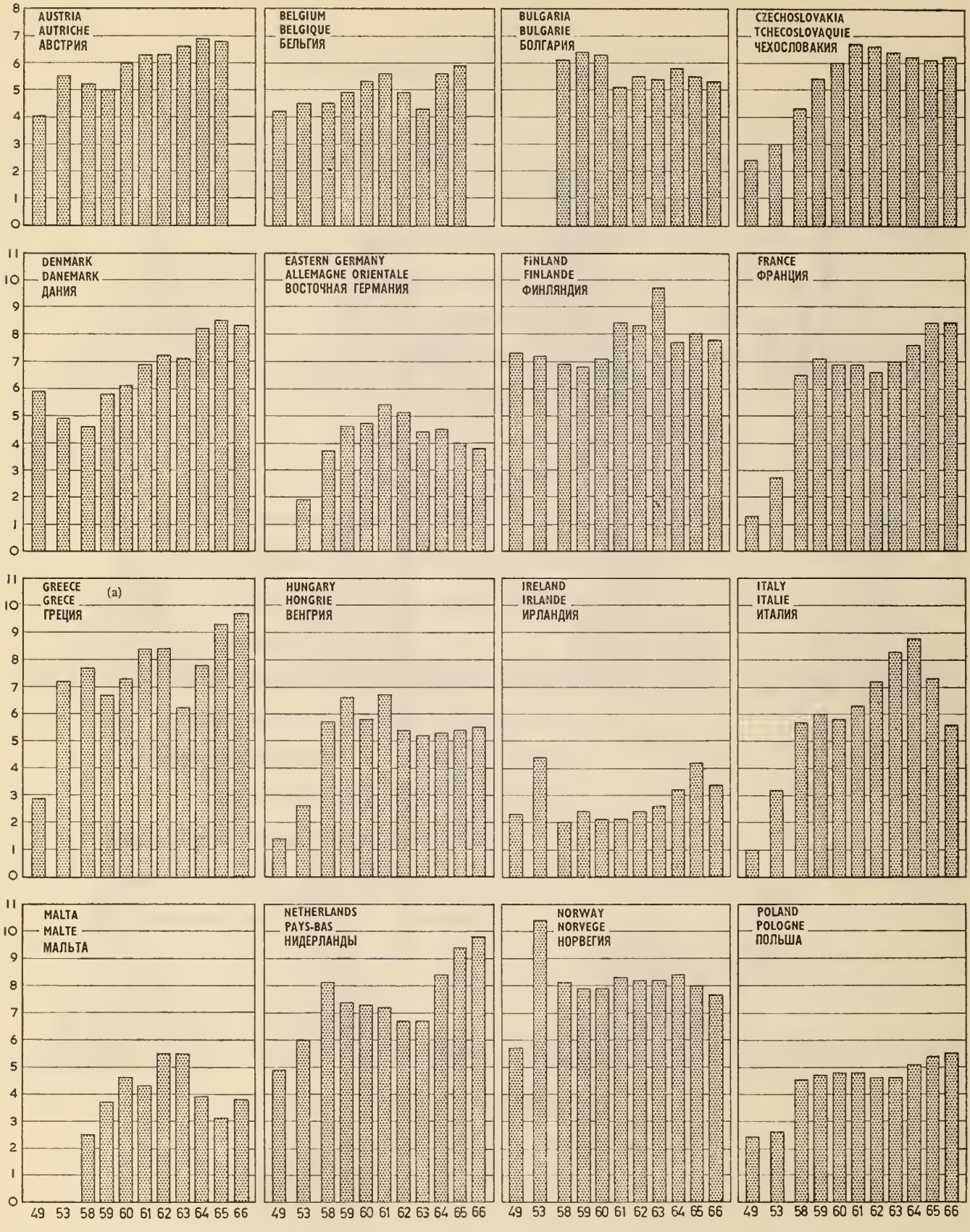
Total = 100



For source, dates of references and notes, see table B.4.
(a) Less than 1.0.

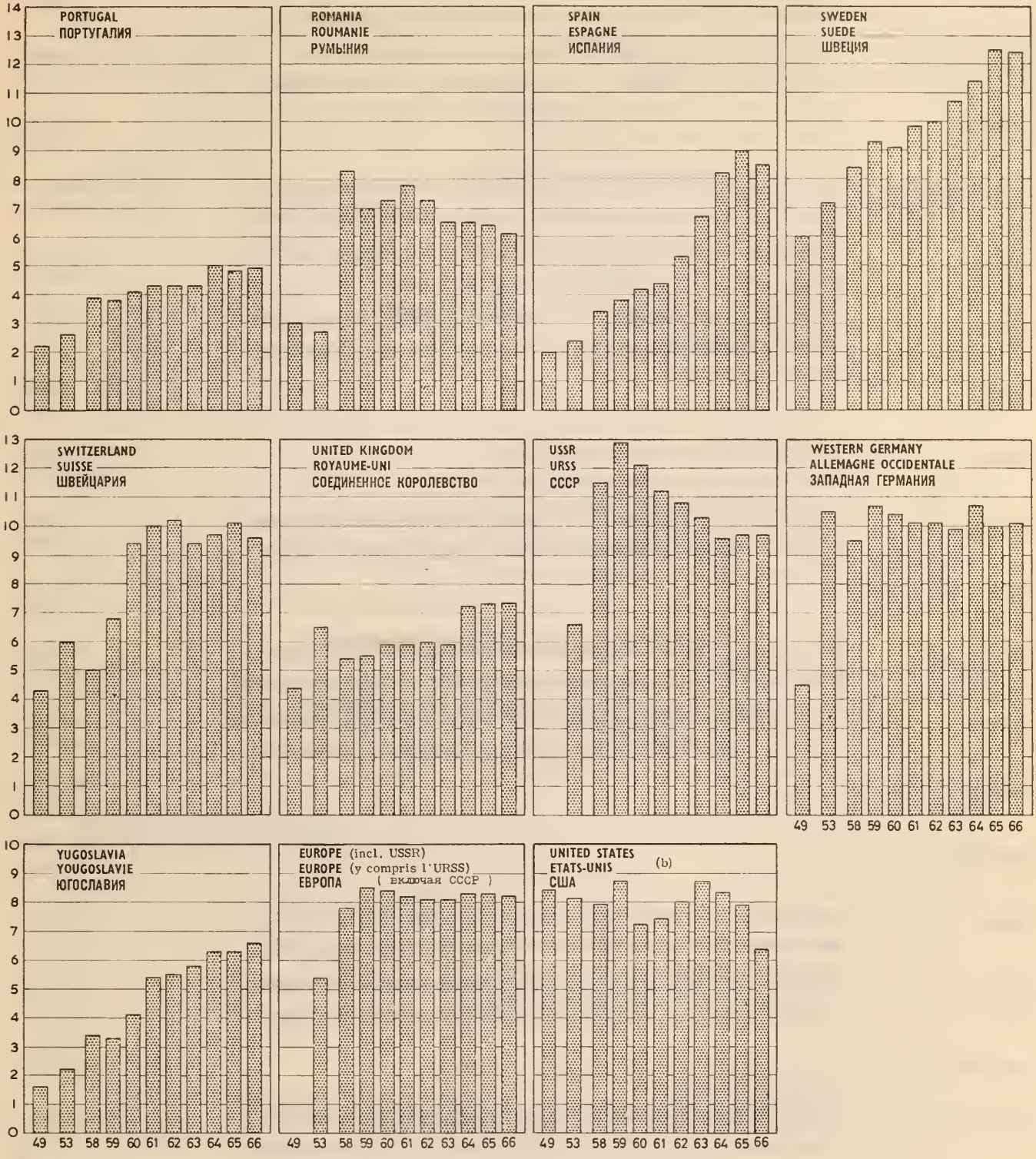
Chart 6

Dwellings completed, per thousand inhabitants, in 1949 and 1953 and from 1958 to 1966



(a) Except for 1949, data relate to authorizations.

Chart 6 *(continued)*



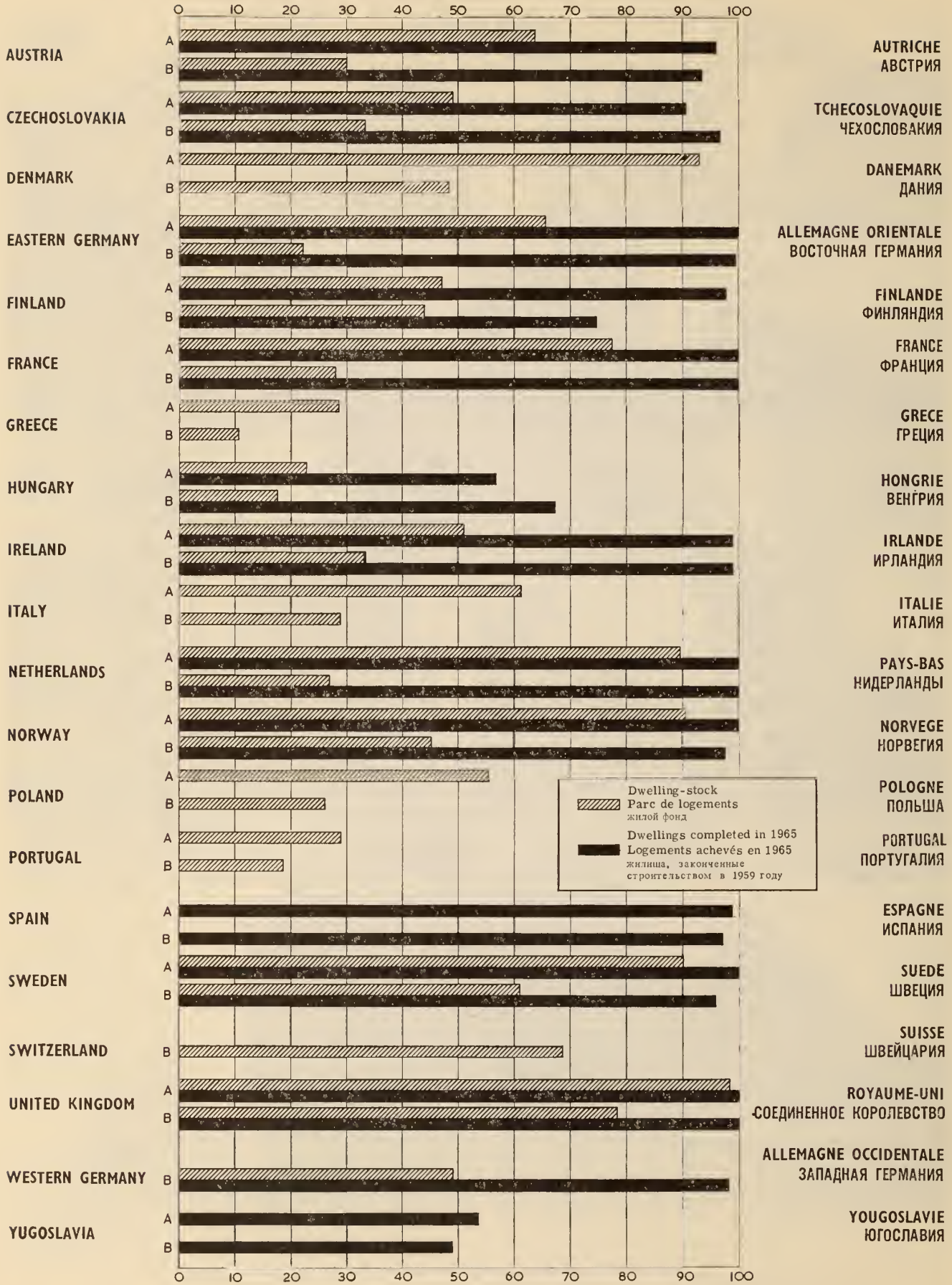
(b) Data relate to construction begun.

For sources, dates of reference and notes, see table D.4.

Chart 7

Equipment of the dwelling-stock around 1960, and of dwellings completed in 1965

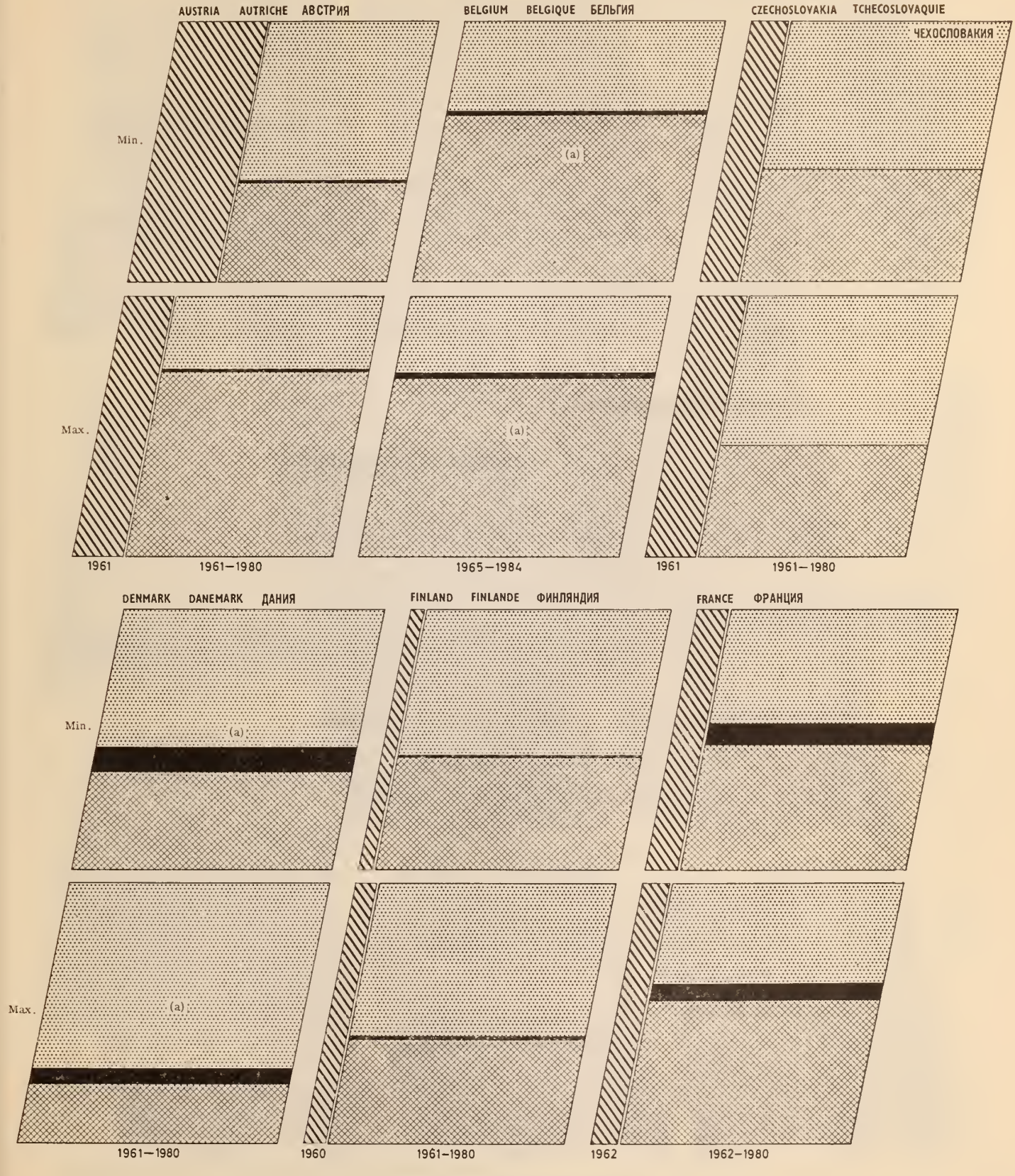
Percentage of dwellings with :
A — piped water inside the dwelling
B — a fixed bath of shower



For source, dates of reference and notes, see table D.5, and *A Statistical Survey of the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1960* (ST/ECE/HOU/12). United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.7.

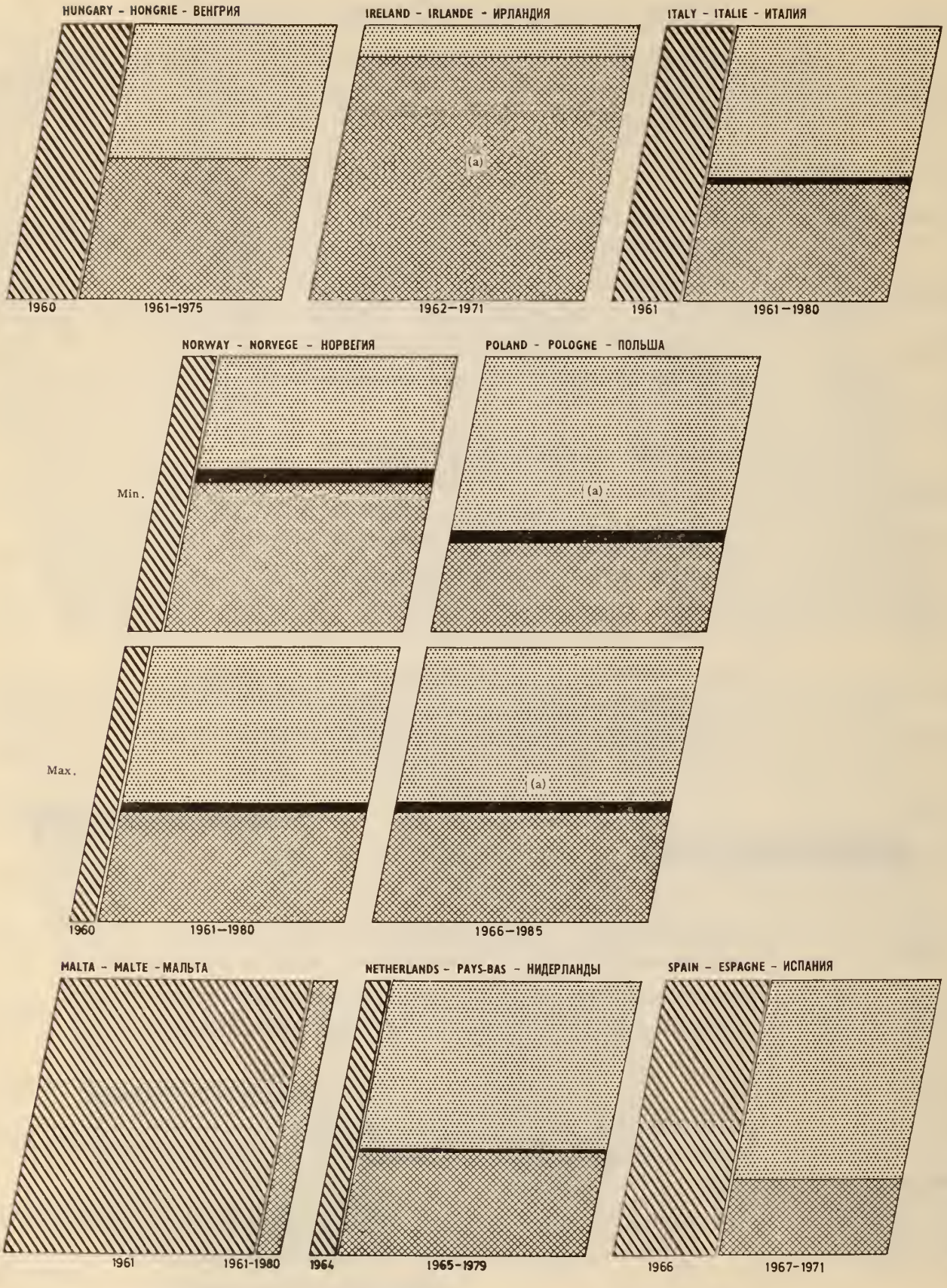
Chart 8

Structure of tentatively estimated normative housing requirements



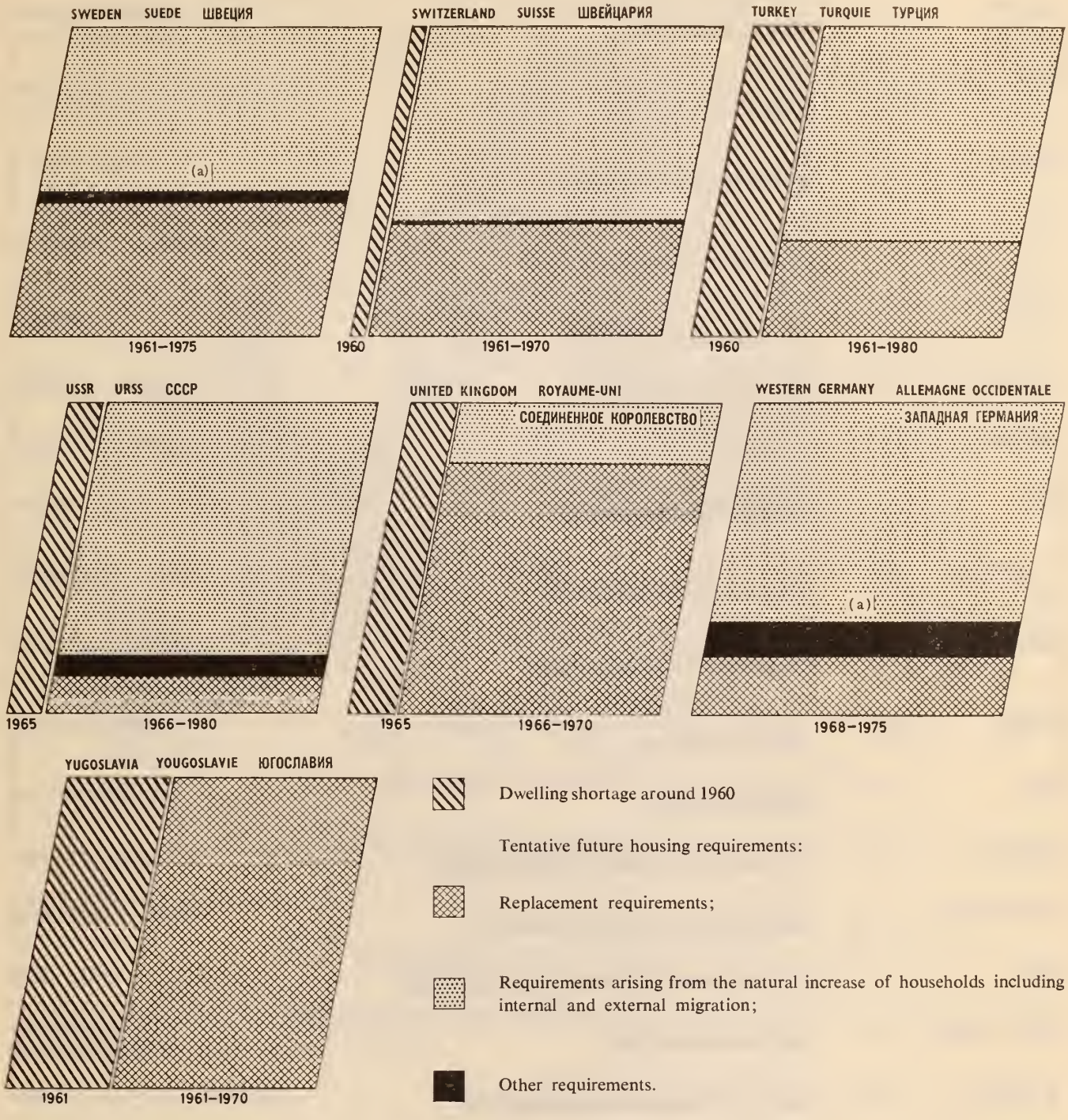
See key at the end of the chart.

Chart 8 *(continued)*



See key at the end of the chart.

Chart 8 *(concluded)*



The year of estimated dwelling shortage and the period of estimated future housing requirements are indicated at the foot of the chart. Whenever available both the lower and the higher estimates of housing requirements are given :

Min. = lower estimate
Max. = higher estimate

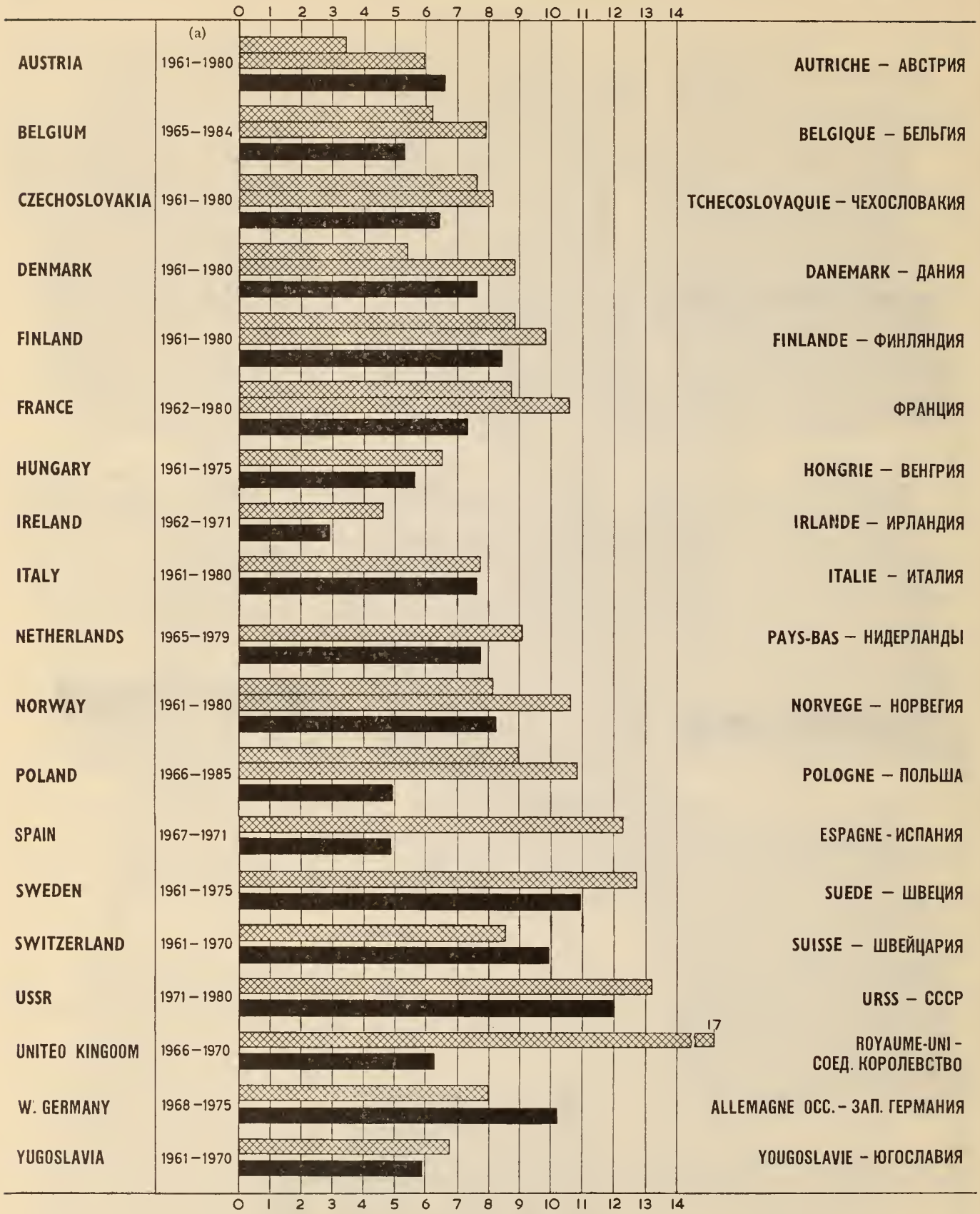
For sources, dates of reference and notes, see tables C.1 and C.3.

(a) Dwelling shortage is included in future housing requirements.

Chart 9

Relationship between tentatively estimated normative housing requirements and current housebuilding rate

Dwellings per thousand inhabitants



Min. / Max. Annual average of estimated dwelling shortages, including future housing requirements, per thousand inhabitants in the period of estimate. Min. = lower estimate; Max. = higher estimate.

Annual average of dwellings constructed between 1961 and 1965, per thousand inhabitants.

(a) Period of estimates.

For sources, dates of reference and notes, see table C.6.

Map 1

Average number of occupied dwellings and rooms, per thousand inhabitants, around 1960

Average number of rooms in occupied dwellings per thousand inhabitants.

Less than 700 | 700 to less than 1,000 | 1,000 to less than 1,300 | 1,300 and more

Key to the figures contained in the map :

The first figure shows the average number of rooms in occupied dwellings per thousand inhabitants; the second figure shows the average number of occupied dwellings per thousand inhabitants.

For sources, dates of reference and notes, see table B.1.

Map 2

Estimated average annual increase in dwelling-stock, per thousand inhabitants, 1960/1961 to 1965

Percentage increase in dwellings per thousand inhabitants:

Less than 1.0 | 1.0 to less than 1.5 | 1.5 to less than 2.0 | 2.0 or more

Key to the figures contained in the map:

The first figure shows the percentage increase in dwellings per thousand inhabitants; the second figure shows the increase in number of dwellings per thousand inhabitants.

For sources, dates of reference and notes, see table B.8.

ANNEX I

Norms adopted for determining adequately occupied, under-occupied and over-occupied dwellings

Austria

Criterion used: Average number of persons per room without regard to the size of a household or to the number of households living in a dwelling.

Norms adopted:

1. A dwelling is considered adequately occupied if its density of occupation is 1.3 persons per room (the kitchen is not counted as a room for this purpose).

2. No norms have been established for determining over-occupied or under-occupied dwellings.

Belgium

Criterion used: Average number of persons per room, taking into account the structure of the household.

Norms [a] adopted:

The number of rooms necessary for an adequate housing standard is determined for each household, taking into account the structure of the household. The theoretical number of rooms is obtained by adding up the theoretical number of night rooms and day rooms. The number of night rooms is calculated according to the following criteria:

each married couple occupies one room;
each unmarried adult over the age of 20 occupies one room;
children under the age of 2 may be accommodated in a room occupied by other persons;
two children aged between 2 and 10 years may be accommodated in the same room, regardless of sex;
two children aged between 10 and 20 years may occupy the same room, provided they are of the same sex.

The necessary number of day rooms is calculated according to the following number of occupants:

for one person: one room;
for two to eight persons: two rooms;
for more than eight persons: three rooms.

A dwelling is considered over-occupied if the number of theoretically necessary rooms is greater than the actual number of rooms.

A dwelling is considered under-occupied if the number of theoretically necessary rooms is less than the actual number of rooms.

[a] As adopted by the National Institute of Statistics for the census of population and dwellings carried out in 1961.

Czechoslovakia

Criteria used: There are two criteria for dertermining adequately occupied, under-occupied and over-occupied dwellings: the average number of persons per room; and the average living floor space per person taking into account both the number of households and the number of persons living in a dwelling.

Norms adopted:

According to the first criterion, i.e. the average number of persons per room:

Number of persons living in a dwelling	Average number of persons per room for households :	
	living alone in a dwelling	sharing a dwelling with one or more other households
1	0.5 up to 1.0	—
2	more than 0.5 up to 2.0	more than 0.5 to 1.0
3	more than 0.5 up to 1.5	more than 0.5 to 1.0
4 or more	more than 1.0 up to 1.5	more than 1.0 to 1.5

According to the second criterion, i.e. the average living floor space per person:

Number of persons living in a dwelling	Average living floor space (sq.m.) per person for households:	
	living alone in a dwelling	sharing a dwelling with one or more households
1	10 to 18	—
2	8 to 14	10-18
3, 4 and 5	6 to 12	12-18
6	6 to 10	10-16
7 and more	6 to 10	8-16

A dwelling is considered adequately occupied if its density of occupation is (*a*) in accord with both norms or (*b*) higher than indicated by one norm but lower than indicated by the other.

A dwelling is considered as over-occupied if its density of occupation is (*a*) higher than indicated by both norms or (*b*) higher than indicated by one norm, but in accord with the other.

A dwelling is considered under-occupied if its density of occupation is (*a*) lower than indicated by both norms or (*b*) lower than indicated by one norm but in accord with the other.

The kitchen is counted as a room for the purpose of the above-mentioned norms if its surface is more than 12 m².

The living floor space of a dwelling, for the purpose of the above-mentioned norms, is the sum of floor space of rooms measuring more than 8 m² plus kitchen floor space in excess of 12 m².

Denmark

Criterion used: Number of persons per room.

Norms adopted:

A dwelling is considered over-occupied if the density of occupation is higher than two persons per room.

No norm has been stated for adequately occupied dwellings.

The kitchen is not counted as a room.

France

Criterion used: Number of rooms which the persons would need, taking into account age of persons and sex of children.

Norms adopted:

one room per couple;
one room per person who is (*a*) married but not living with his partner, (*b*) widowed or divorced or (*c*) unmarried but older than 18 years;
one room for two children aged under 7 years without regard to the sex;
one room for two children aged 7-18 years if they are of the same sex; if not, one room for each child;
one room for domestic staff, if any.

In addition, one room (living) for the total of occupants of a dwelling.

The kitchen is counted as a room if its surface is more than 12 m^2.

A dwelling is considered over-occupied if there is a shortage of two or more rooms in comparison with the norm stated above.

Hungary

Criterion used: Number of persons per room, taking into account the state of health and the profession of occupants.

Norms adopted:

one room per two persons of a family; for families with odd numbers of persons, number of rooms is determined as follows: number of persons plus one, divided by two;
one room for a person of special profession or suffering from a special disease;
one room for a part of single persons.

The kitchen is not counted as a room in the State-owned apartments.

Ireland

Criteria used: There are two criteria for determining over-occupied dwellings: number of persons per room used as a sleeping apartment, taking into account age and sex; and free air space per person in any room used as a sleeping apartment.

Norms adopted:

A dwelling is considered over-occupied if:

(*a*) two persons, being persons 10 years of age or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, have to sleep in the same room, or

(*b*) the free air space per person in any room used as a sleeping apartment is less than 400 cubic feet (the height of the room, if it exceeds 8 ft., being taken to be 8 ft. for the purpose of calculating free air space).

Italy

Criterion used: Number of persons per room.

Norms adopted: A dwelling is considered adequately occupied if its density of occupation is one person per room.

The kitchen is counted as a room.

Netherlands

Criterion used: Number of rooms according to size of household.

Norms adopted:

Number of persons per household	Number of rooms
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	4 or 5
5	5
6	5 or 6
7, 8 or 9	6
10 or 11	7
12 or more	more than 7

For households of four or six persons there are two alternatives. The first is for households in which any two children are of the same sex, while the second is for households in which two children are of different sex. In practice these two alternatives are counted as 50-50.

The kitchen is counted as a room.

A dwelling is considered adequately occupied if its density of occupation is in accord with the norms stated above or if there is an excess or shortage of one room only. If there is an excess or shortage of two or more rooms, the dwelling is considered as under-occupied or over-occupied, respectively.

Norway

Criterion used: Number of persons per room.

Norms adopted:

A dwelling is considered over-occupied if the density of occupation is higher than two persons per room.

No norm has been stated for adequately occupied dwellings.

The kitchen is counted as a room.

Sweden

Criterion used: Number of persons per room.

Norms adopted:

A dwelling is considered over-occupied if the density of occupation is higher than two persons per room.

The kitchen is not counted as a room.

At the beginning of 1965 the following new norm was proposed:

A dwelling is considered over-occupied if the density of occupation is higher than two persons per room.

The kitchen and living-room are not counted as rooms.

For a one-person household a dwelling of one room and kitchen is considered as adequate.

No norm has been stated for under-occupied dwellings.

Turkey

Criterion used: Number of persons per room.

Norms adopted:

A dwelling is considered over-occupied if the density of occupation is higher than two persons per room.

The kitchen is counted as a room.

ANNEX II

Headship rates

General note

Headship rates, as a general rule, express the ratio between the heads of households of specified groups of population and the total population in the respective groups.

For the purpose of analysing the housing situation and the dwelling shortage, however, other headship rates are usually established, expressing the ratio between the heads of households, having a dwelling of their own, of specified groups of population and the total population in the respective groups. Similarly, the headship rates used for estimating housing requirements arising from future household formation express the ratio between the heads of future households, to be provided with a dwelling of their own, of specified groups of population and the forecast of total population in the respective groups.

The groups of population are usually defined by sex, age and marital status. Other topics may also be taken into account, e.g. geographical location (urban/rural classification), tenure status, socio-economic characteristics of population. The classification of population applied for establishing the headship rates varies, however, from country to country. For that and other reasons, international comparisons of headship rates should be made with great caution.

Belgium

Headship rates in 1930, 1947 and 1961 and forecasts for 1984

Sex and age group	1930	1947	1961	1984
Males				
21-59	72.5	78.4	77.9	81.4
60 and over	80.6	88.8	87.4	92.2
Females				
21-59	7.6	9.0	6.7	6.0
60 and over	31.4	37.1	33.2	34.5

Denmark

Headship rates in 1960 and forecasts for 1980

Sex and age group	Married		Previously married			Single		
	1960	1980	1960	1980		1960	1980	
				Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.
Males								
15-19	—	100	—	4	—	—	1	17
20-24	78	100	12	26	71	2	20	71
25-39	96	100	33	63	80	12	47	80
40-59	99	100	55	76	85	35	61	85
60-64	100	100	69	78	85	44	68	85
65-69	98	100	79	74	85	46	63	80
70 and over	97	100	73	74	78	49	63	75
Females								
15-19			—	12	—	—	3	18
20-24			49	37	71	3	33	71
25-39			72	67	90	26	60	90
40-59			85	84	90	53	65	90
60-64			90	85	90	68	64	89
65-69			94	75	85	76	72	85
70 and over			81	75	81	67	72	80

Min. = minimum. Max. = maximum.

Finland

Headship rates [a] in 1960 and forecasts for 1970 and 1980

Sex and age group	Married			Previously married			Single		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
				A. *Urban communes*					
Males									
20-24	84.1	93.0	95.0	10.8	13.0	15.0	6.6	9.1	11.6
25-29	92.8	98.0	98.0	28.0	33.3	38.6	17.2	24.0	30.8
30-34	96.9	99.0	99.0	34.5	36.8	39.1	24.9	33.2	41.5
35-39	98.5	99.5	99.5	39.3	40.4	41.5	30.8	40.2	49.5
40-44	99.4	99.5	99.5	46.6	47.5	48.4	35.7	45.7	55.7
45-49	99.5	99.5	99.5	53.0	53.8	54.6	37.4	47.3	55.2
50-64	99.5	99.5	99.5	68.2	70.5	72.8	46.0	52.3	58.6
65 and over	95.9	96.0	96.0	48.3	72.5	77.0	50.8	56.6	63.1
Total	97.2	98.5	98.6	59.1	62.4	65.0	19.0	22.0	30.3
Females									
20-24				37.7	38 3	38.9	9.9	13.7	17.5
25-29				55.8	66.4	77.0	22.2	31.0	39.8
30-34				67.5	72.3	77.1	32.1	42.8	53.5
35-39				75.8	78.0	80.2	40.9	53.4	65.9
40-44				81.9	83.9	85.9	48.9	62.6	76.3
45-49				81.9	83.2	84.5	52.0	62.4	72.8
50-64				76.3	78.9	81.5	56.8	64.4	72.0
65 and over				56.9	60.4	64.1	52.7	58.4	64.8
Total				68.7	70.2	72.6	36.3	40.1	50.9
				B. *Rural communes*					
Males									
20-24	68.0	71.0	76.0	24.5	36.9	49.3	5.3	6.6	7.9
25-29	80.8	85.0	90.0	32.3	39.4	46.5	14.3	17.1	19.9
30-34	89.2	93.0	96.0	34.5	37.3	40.1	22.1	26.6	31.1
35-39	94.3	96.0	98.0	53.2	56.6	59.9	29.6	33.4	37.2
40-44	97.3	99.0	99.0	57.0	59.6	62.1	35.6	40.4	45.2
45-49	98.9	99.0	99.0	71.6	73.5	75.4	40.0	44.7	49.4
50-64	98.3	99.0	99.0	77.6	80.8	84.0	45.8	50.9	56.0
65 and over	83.9	86.0	89.0	51.2	54.2	57.3	39.0	47.5	57.9
Total	92.5	94.0	95.0	59.7	61.3	63.1	17.7	20.4	24.9
Females									
20-24				26.7	40.5	54.3	7.6	9.4	11.2
25-29				43.8	53.7	63.6	15.2	18.3	21.4
30-34				59.8	64.7	69.6	20.2	24.3	28.4
35-39				49.1	73.5	77.8	23.7	26.9	30.1
40-44				77.5	81.0	84.4	28.9	32.7	36.5
45-49				79.8	82.1	84.4	34.0	38.0	42.0
50-64				67.1	69.7	72.3	40.9	45.5	50.1
65 and over				38.7	41.0	43.5	41.8	50.8	61.7
Total				53.8	53.0	51.8	24.4	26.7	32.5

[a] These headship rates relate to main households only.

France

Headship rates in 1954 and 1962

Sex and age group	Married		Previously married		Single		Total	
	1954	1962	1954	1962	1954	1962	1954	1962
Males								
Under 25 [a]	54.7	62.6	27.7	33.8	5.3	6.7	14.3	15.4
25-29	75.6	82.6	40.2	43.8	13.2	16.7	51.8	57.0
30-34	84.2	88.2	51.1	53.7	21.7	23.9	71.7	74.6
35-39	89.2	91.3	56.5	61.5	31.0	31.0	79.9	81.7
40-44	92.4	93.4	66.0	66.9	37.9	39.4	84.8	86.4
45-49	94.6	95.3	69.4	74.1	44.3	46.9	87.9	89.2
50-54	95.8	96.3	75.6	76.1	52.0	51.2	90.3	90.5
55-59	69.3	96.6	77.5	76.3	54.4	56.2	91.6	91.2
60-64	96.2	96.4	77.8	75.7	56.4	57.4	91.6	91.1
65-69	95.6	95.4	73.2	71.9	55.0	55.9	89.6	89.4
70-74	93.6	94.0	67.8	68.4	54.6	55.7	85.4	86.6
75-79	90.5	91.4	61.2	63.1	53.3	51.0	78.8	81.0
80-84	87.1	87.6	54.0	56.2	46.0	44.5	70.2	72.6
85-89	81.4	83.6	45.0	46.4	42.5	35.7	58.4	61.1
90 and over	74.3	76.5	43.4	46.1	40.4	34.2	50.7	54.0
Total	90.0	92.0	66.5	67.0	20.4	23.3	73.3	75.7
Females								
Under 25 [a]	1.9	1.8	29.9	35.3	4.3	8.7	3.4	5.8
25-29	1.5	1.3	38.2	45.8	11.0	16.7	4.3	5.0
30-34	1.8	1.5	48.0	60.1	18.2	22.5	5.6	5.6
35-39	2.4	1.7	63.1	66.1	25.6	27.4	8.8	7.2
40-44	2.7	2.1	71.2	73.3	29.0	32.2	11.1	9.6
45-49	2.9	2.6	77.9	78.9	35.6	36.4	14.7	13.8
50-54	3.0	2.7	79.1	80.5	41.0	41.9	19.2	17.3
55-59	3.1	2.8	79.6	80.5	47.2	46.4	25.4	22.6
60-64	3.2	2.8	76.3	77.8	52.2	51.4	33.2	29.3
65-69	3.4	2.9	73.3	75.1	54.4	55.6	41.3	37.8
70-74	4.3	3.3	68.6	71.0	53.1	56.3	46.5	45.8
75-79	5.7	3.6	61.8	64.7	48.5	54.0	48.8	49.9
80-84	8.6	5.3	53.7	55.0	44.0	48.4	47.4	48.0
85-89	5.8	7.6	44.5	44.9	39.1	40.2	42.3	41.9
90 and over	3.9	4.5	39.2	36.3	34.3	32.4	42.6	36.2
Total	2.67	2.24	68.5	69.2	23.4	28.3	19.8	19.6

[a] Heads of households were related to the number of population of age 20 to 24 years.

Italy

Headship rates in 1965

(Males plus females of the respective age group = 100)

Sex and age groups	Primary households	Secondary households	Primary and secondary households
Males			
21-24	5	1	6
25-34	27	4	31
35-44	44	2	46
45-54	44	2	46
55-64	46	2	48
65 and over	34	3	39
Females			
21-24	1	—	1
25-34	3	—	3
35-44	6	—	6
45-54	7	2	9
55-64	11	2	13
65 and over	16	2	18
Both sexes			
21-24	6	1	7
25-34	30	4	34
35-44	50	2	52
45-54	51	4	55
55-64	57	4	61
65 and over	50	7	57

Note. These headship rates were used for estimating future housing requirements arising from future household formation on the assumption that one half of secondary households should be provided with a dwelling of their own by the end of 1970 and all secondary households by the end of 1980.

Netherlands

Headship rates in 1956, 1960 and 1962 and forecasts for 1967, 1972, 1977 and 1982

Sex and age group	30.VI. 1956	31.V. 1960	31.XII. 1962	31.XII. 1967	31.XII 1972	31.XII 1977	31.XII. 1982	30.VI. 1956	31.V. 1960	31.XII. 1962	31.XII. 1967	31.XII. 1972	31.XII. 1977	31.XII. 1982
	Widowed							Divorced						
Males														
20-24	81.3	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	8.4	12.9	15.4	20.4	25.4	30.4	35.4
25-29	79.3	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	13.4	23.8	26.3	31.3	36.3	41.3	46.3
30-34	72.4	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	16.5	30.0	32.5	37.5	42.5	47.5	52.5
35-39	81.6	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	19.2	37.5	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0
40-44	82.8	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.4	86.4	20.8	41.1	43.6	48.6	53.6	58.6	63.6
45-49	90.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	22.5	41.7	44.2	49.2	54.2	59.2	64.2
50-54	88.2	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	24.2	42.2	44.7	49.7	54.7	59.7	64.7
55-59	86.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	25.3	41.5	44.0	49.0	54.0	59.0	64.0
60-64	74.6	76.8	77.6	79.1	80.6	82.1	83.6	23.6	39.6	42.1	47.1	52.1	57.1	62.1
65-69	66.6	67.6	68.4	69.9	71.4	72.9	74.4	24.6	38.1	40.6	45.6	50.6	55.6	60.6
70-74	56.7	58.8	59.6	61.1	62.6	64.1	65.6	22.1	35.2	37.7	42.7	47.7	52.7	57.7
75 and over .	43.2	45.3	46.1	47.6	49.1	50.6	52.1	18.0	27.3	29.8	34.8	39.8	44.8	49.8
Females														
20-24	76.0	74.6	75.4	76.9	78.4	79.9	81.4	40.7	67.3	69.8	74.8	79.8	84.8	89.8
25-29	85.2	85.3	86.1	87.6	89.1	90.6	92.1	43.4	63.7	66.2	71.2	76.2	81.2	86.2
30-34	82.0	89.6	90.4	91.9	93.4	94.9	96.4	46.3	68.6	71.1	76.1	81.1	86.1	91.1
35-39	87.5	92.2	93.0	94.5	96.0	97.5	99.0	53.0	72.6	75.1	80.1	85.1	90.1	95.1
40-44	90.3	92.9	93.7	95.2	96.7	98.2	99.0	59.4	75.9	78.4	83.4	88.4	93.4	98.4
45-49	92.3	93.1	93.9	95.4	96.9	98.4	99.0	61.0	76.9	79.4	84.4	89.4	94.4	99.0
50-54	89.3	91.0	91.8	93.3	94.8	96.3	97.8	58.4	74.0	76.5	81.5	86.5	91.5	96.5
55-59	87.7	87.9	88.7	90.2	91.7	93.2	94.7	58.0	70.6	73.1	78.1	83.1	88.1	93.1
60-64	80.0	83.2	84.0	85.5	87.0	88.5	90.0	54.7	68.5	71.0	76.0	81.0	86.0	91.0
65-69	75.2	76.8	77.6	79.1	80.6	82.1	83.6	48.0	63.7	66.2	71.2	76.2	81.2	86.2
70-74	65.7	68.3	69.1	70.6	72.1	73.6	75.1	42.6	58.6	61.1	66.1	76.1	76.1	81.1
75 and over .	49.8	50.8	51.6	53.1	54.6	56.1	57.6	27.0	45.5	48.0	53.0	58.0	63.0	68.0
	Single							Married						
Males														
20-24	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	85.97	91.59	95.17	98.79	98.87	98.95	99.03
25-29	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.6	93.53	96.82	98.71	98.79	98.87	98.95	99.03
30-34	2.4	3.5	4.2	5.6	7.0	8.4	9.8	96.33	98.27	98.71	98.79	98.87	98.95	99.03
35-39	5.4	7.0	7.9	9.7	11.5	13.3	15.1	98.57	98.67	98.71	98.79	98.87	98.95	99.03
40-44	10.3	11.9	12.8	14.6	16.4	18.2	20.0	98.26	98.74	98.78	98.86	98.94	99.02	99.10
45-49	17.2	18.4	19.3	21.1	22.9	24.7	26.5	99.09	98.73	98.77	98.85	98.93	99.01	99.09
50-54	24.6	25.9	26.7	28.3	29.9	31.5	33.1	98.50	98.71	98.75	98.83	98.91	98.99	99.07
55-59	31.8	32.2	32.8	34.0	35.2	36.4	37.6	99.48	98.70	98.74	98.82	98.90	98.98	99.06
60-64	34.9	35.9	36.3	37.1	37.9	38.7	39.5	97.49	98.69	98.73	98.81	98.89	98.97	99.05
65-69	38.3	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.7	99.15	98.68	98.72	98.80	98.88	98.96	99.04
70-74	37.6	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	97.22	98.04	98.57	98.80	98.88	98.96	99.04
75 and over .	35.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	94.11	95.01	95.59	96.74	97.89	98.96	99.04
Females														
20-24	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	1.18	1.53					
25-29	1.5	2.4	3.0	4.1	5.2	6.3	7.4	0.57	0.83					
30-34	3.7	5.8	7.1	9.7	12.3	14.9	17.5	0.49	0.72					
35-39	6.7	9.8	11.7	15.5	19.3	23.1	26.9	0.53	0.78					
40-44	10.7	13.8	15.7	19.5	23.3	27.1	30.9	0.64	0.92					
45-49	16.1	19.1	21.0	24.8	28.6	32.4	36.2	0.76	1.01					
50-54	22.3	25.4	27.3	31.1	34.9	38.7	42.5	0.84	1.11	The same headship rates as in 1960				
55-59	28.4	30.5	32.4	36.2	40.0	43.8	47.6	0.87	1.13					
60-64	32.3	35.6	37.5	41.3	45.1	48.9	52.7	0.84	1.12					
65-69	35.7	38.2	40.1	43.9	47.7	51.5	55.3	0.83	1.12					
70-74	34.7	38.6	40.5	44.3	48.1	51.9	55.7	0.72	1.06					
75 and over .	30.1	30.8	31.3	32.2	33.1	34.0	34.9	0.72	1.13					

Norway

Headship rates in 1960 and forecasts for 1970

Sex and age group	Married		Widowed		Divorced and separated		Single	
	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970
			A. *Urban communes*					
Males								
20-29	80	95	44	50	18	25	7	15
30-39	95	98	73	75	28	35	22	40
40-49	98	99	78	80	35	45	29	50
50-59	99	99	81	82	41	50	39	55
60-69	99	99	81	82	48	55	45	60
70 and over	98	98	68	70	45	50	43	60
Total	96	98	73	75	37	46	20	31
Females								
20-29			65	70	36	45	15	25
30-39			83	85	62	75	33	50
40-49			87	90	72	80	39	60
50-59			88	90	76	85	49	65
60-69			85	88	77	85	58	70
70 and over			75	80	72	80	58	70
Total			81	85	70	78	38	47
			B. *Rural communes*					
Males								
20-29	81	90	36	45	17	20	5	8
30-39	94	97	70	75	33	40	21	25
40-49	98	99	83	85	49	55	38	45
50-59	99	99	86	90	61	65	51	55
60-69	98	99	75	80	63	70	56	60
70 and over	89	92	47	50	52	55	48	55
Total	95	96	58	63	48	57	24	27
Females								
20-29			54	60	24	35	8	10
30-39			77	80	48	60	15	20
40-49			80	85	58	65	20	25
50-59			76	80	61	70	29	35
60-69			66	70	60	70	36	40
70 and over			48	50	52	55	35	40
Total			59	63	53	62	22	25
			C. *Whole country*					
Males								
20-29	80	..	39	..	18	..	6	..
30-39	95	..	71	..	30	..	21	..
40-49	98	..	81	..	40	..	36	..
50-59	99	..	84	..	48	..	48	..
60-69	98	..	77	..	54	..	54	..
70 and over	91	..	53	..	48	..	47	..
Total	**95**	..	**62**	..	**41**	..	**22**	..
Females								
20-29			58	..	31	..	11	..
30-39			79	..	56	..	23	..
40-49			83	..	67	..	28	..
50-59			81	..	71	..	38	..
60-69			74	..	72	..	46	..
70 and over			58	..	67	..	45	..
Total			68	..	64	..	29	..

Sweden

Headship rates in 1960 and forecasts for 1975

Sex and age group	Married		Previously married		Single	
	1960	1975	1960	1975	1960	1975
Males						
20-24	..	..	18	26	7	20
25-34	..	..	39	56	24	45
35-44	..	..	54	73	40	54
45-54	..	..	67	77	53	62
55-64	..	..	78	85	61	68
65 and over	..	..	70	74	59	63
Total	98	99	66	..	31	..
Females						
20-24			34	37	12	33
25-34			64	68	31	59
35-44			77	80	42	65
45-54			83	85	49	65
55-64			85	85	57	64
65 and over			74	75	62	72
Total			76	..	40	..

United Kingdom

(England and Wales only)

Headship rates in 1961 and forecasts for 1971 and 1981

Sex and age group	Married			Previously married			Single		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
Males									
Under 40	98.5 to 99.0			71.4	83.0	85.0	7.3	10.0	14.0
40-59				84.4	93.0	95.0	35.3	43.0	52.0
60 and over				57.0	56.0	55.0	41.1	46.0	50.0
Females									
Under 40				88.7	95.0	98.0	6.4	8.0	11.0
40-59				84.7	90.0	97.0	32.4	38.0	45.0
60 and over				58.3	55.5	55.5	38.4	36.0	36.0

Western Germany

Forecast of headship rates for 1967, 1970, 1973 and 1975

Sex and age group	Married				Previously married				Single			
	1967	1970	1973	1975	1967	1970	1973	1975	1967	1970	1973	1975
Males												
20-25	75.0	80.0	87.0	93.0	14.9	27.8	40.7	47.0	4.4	6.8	9.2	12.0
25-30	83.0	86.0	90.0	97.0	29.0	38.0	47.0	52.0	9.5	14.0	18.5	23.0
30-35	91.0	92.0	95.0	98.0	47.5	55.0	62.0	67.0	18.0	21.0	24.0	27.0
35-40	95.0	95.0	97.0	98.0	56.0	62.0	68.0	71.0	24.5	29.0	33.5	38.0
40-45	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.0	59.5	64.0	68.5	72.0	34.5	39.0	43.5	48.0
45-50	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.5	69.0	73.5	76.0	44.5	49.0	53.5	58.0
50-55	98.0	98.0	98.5	100.0	76.5	78.0	79.5	80.0	46.0	52.0	58.0	62.0
55-60	97.0	97.0	98.5	99.0	76.5	78.0	79.5	80.0	46.0	52.0	58.0	62.0
60-65	95.0	96.0	97.0	98.0	76.5	78.0	79.5	80.0	46.0	52.0	58.0	62.0
65-70	93.0	95.0	97.0	98.0	71.5	73.0	74.5	76.0	44.5	49.0	53.5	57.0
70-75	90.0	93.0	95.5	97.0	54.5	59.0	63.5	70.0	31.0	37.0	43.0	47.0
75 and over	82.0	86.0	92.0	95.0	54.5	59.0	63.5	65.0	31.0	37.0	43.0	45.0
Females												
20-25	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	35.5	46.0	56.5	60.0	5.9	9.8	13.7	18.0
25-30	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	52.5	60.0	67.5	70.0	9.5	14.0	18.5	22.0
30-35	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	64.5	69.0	73.5	75.0	23.0	26.0	29.0	32.0
35-40	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	29.5	34.0	38.5	45.0
40-45	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	83.0	39.5	44.0	48.5	53.0
45-50	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	92.0	44.5	49.0	53.5	58.0
50-55	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	87.0	44.5	49.0	53.5	60.0
55-60	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	49.5	54.0	58.5	65.0
60-65	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	73.0	76.0	79.0	80.0	54.5	59.0	63.5	70.0
65-70	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	69.5	74.0	78.5	80.0	54.5	59.0	63.5	70.0
70-75	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	54.0	63.0	72.0	75.0	37.5	45.0	52.5	65.0
75 and over	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	54.0	63.0	72.0	75.0	37.5	45.0	52.5	55.0

ANNEX III

Definitions of basic concepts used in the study

The definitions are those established by the Conference of European Statisticians. [a]

Private household (ST/CES/3, paras. 19 and 20)

A private household should preferably be defined as: (*a*) *one-person household:* a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a part or the whole of a separate room or rooms in a part of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household as defined below; or (*b*) *multi-person household:* a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food or other essentials for living. The group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent. The group may be composed of related persons only or of unrelated persons or of a combination of both, including boarders but excluding lodgers.

The basic criteria under the above concept of household are that the persons who constitute the household (1) jointly occupy the whole or part of a housing-unit and (2) share the principal meals (unless prevented by, for example, working conditions) and make a common provision for basic living needs. This concept of household might for convenience be referred to as the "housekeeping unit" concept. However, in some countries it is the practice to use a different concept which equates the household with the housing-unit and defines the household as the entire group of persons jointly occupying a housing-unit. This concept of household (which might be referred to as the "household-dwelling" concept) does not provide direct information on the number of housekeeping units sharing housing-units and should be avoided unless the number of housing-units actually inhabited by two or more housekeeping units is very small, i.e. where in the particular circumstances of a country, the household (housekeeping unit) is generally conterminous with the housing-unit. In this connexion, it is important to bear in mind that housing-units and households, while they are interdependent in the sense that one should not be considered without reference to the other, are clearly distinguishable concepts.

Family (ST/CES/3, para. 21)

The family is defined as the persons, within a household, who are related by blood, marriage or adoption. This general definition should be limited to a married couple with one or more unmarried children, a married couple without children or one parent with one or more unmarried children, each of which may be called a "family nucleus". "Unmarried" here means "never married". However, a never married woman with one or more children should be treated as a separate family nucleus even if they are living in the same household as the mothers's parents. "Children" include foster as well as adopted children.

Institutional households (ST/CES/3, para. 27)

Institutional households comprise groups of persons such as those living in hotels, boarding houses, colleges, schools, hospitals, military installations, penal establishments, etc., who are subject to a common authority or régime or who are bound by a common public objective and/or personal interests and characteristics. In addition to hotels and boarding houses so described, households in which the number of boarders exceeds five should be considered as boarding houses and enumerated as institutional households. The households of institutional directors and administrative personnel with separate living quarters should be considered as private households. Guests or groups of guests residing in hotels who in all other respects constitute private households should be treated as such.

Housing-unit (ST/CES/4, paras. 7 and 8)

A housing-unit is a structurally separate and independent place of abode; it may either (1) have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation provided that it is not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes, and that in the case of rustic, improvised, mobile and collective premises it is occupied at the time of the census, or (2) although not intended for habitation actually be in use as such at the time established as reference for the census. Consequently, a housing-unit may be (1) an occupied or vacant house, apartment, independent room or group of rooms, an occupied hut, cabin, trailer, hotel, institution or camp, or (2) a barn, mill, cave or any other shelter used as living quarters at the time of the census.

The essential features of the housing-unit thus defined are separateness and independence. An enclosure may be considered as separate if surrounded by walls, fences, etc. and covered by a roof so that a person, or group of persons, can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purposes of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals or protecting themselves from the

[a] See *Conference of European Statisticians, Statistical Standards and Studies — No. 3, European Population Censuses : the 1960 series* (ST/CES/3) and *No. 4, European Housing Censuses : the 1960 series* (ST/CES/4), United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 64.II.E/Mim.36 and 64.II.E/Mim.39.

hazards of climate and environment. Such an enclosure may be considered as independent when it has direct access from the street or from a public or communal staircase, passage, gallery or grounds, i.e. when the occupants can come in and go out of their living quarters without passing through anybody else's premises.

Private housing-units (ST/CES/4, para. 12)

(a) *Conventional (permanent) dwelling*

A dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which by the way it has been built, rebuilt, converted, etc., is intended for private habitation and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on) [a detached one-family house, a semi-detached house, a terraced house, a self-contained flat, an apartment, janitor's quarters, etc.]. Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly built, rebuilt, converted, etc., to be used as a part of the dwelling should be counted as part of the dwelling. [A dwelling may thus be constituted by separate buildings within the same enclosure provided that they are clearly intended for habitation by the same private household, e.g. a room or rooms above a detached garage, occupied by servants or other members of the household.] "Permanent building" in this definition refers to a structure which may be expected to maintain its stability indefinitely (ten years or more).

(b) *Rustic (semi-permanent) and improvised housing units*

A rustic housing unit is an independent enclosure which has been rudely constructed or erected (e.g. having mud walls, etc.) with locally available rustic materials such as wooden planks, sun-dried bricks, straw or any similar vegetable materials for the purpose of habitation by a private household, and which is occupied at the time of the census. Such units may be expected to last for only a limited time (a few months to ten years) although occasionally they may last for longer periods.

An improvised housing-unit is an independent makeshift or structure built of assorted waste materials, without a predetermined plan, for the purpose of private habitation and which is being utilized as living quarters at the time of the census. In this category are included, for example, shacks, shanties, and any similar premises arranged and used as living quarters though they may not comply with generally accepted standards for habitation.

(c) *Mobile housing-unit*

A mobile housing unit is any type of living accommodation which has been made to be transported or which is a moving unit, such as a ship, yacht, boat, barge, vessel, caravan, tent, trailer, etc., and which is intended for private habitation in which one or more non-transient persons spent the census night. Passenger quarters in means of transport such as passenger ships, railroad cars and aircraft should not be considered as housing-units, and the persons who happen to be en route (transients) on the night of the census should not be counted as living in these vehicles, ships or aircraft. Gypsy camps should be included in this group.

Collective (institutional) housing-unit (ST/CES/4, para. 12)

A collective housing unit is a separate and independent set of premises intended for habitation by generally large groups of individuals and occupied at the time of the census. Such units have certain common facilities such as cooking and toilet installations, baths, lounge rooms or dormitories which are shared by the occupants.

Housing-unit not intended for habitation (ST/CES/4, para. 12)

A housing-unit not intended for habitation is one that has not been built, constructed, converted or arranged for human habitation but which is, nevertheless, actually in use as living quarters at the time of the census. Such a housing-unit may be located in a permanent (i.e. durable) structure or may be a natural shelter such as a cave. In this category are included premises which are intended for use as stables, barns, mills, garages, warehouses, booths, etc., but which are occupied as living quarters at the time of the census. Premises which, although not initially designed or constructed for habitation, have been converted to serve this purpose should not be included in this category, but classified in other groups, as applicable.

Room (ST/CES/4, para. 24)

A room is defined as a space in a dwelling enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering or at least to a height of 2 metres above the ground, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 m^2 at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling. In this category should fall normal bedrooms, dining-rooms, living rooms, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes. Kitchenettes, corridors, verandas, lobbies etc., as well as bathrooms and toilets, should not be counted as rooms.

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